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Established 1887

Austria 10.00	France 10.00
Belgium 10.00	Germany 10.00
Denmark 10.00	Greece 10.00
Finland	..... 10.00	Ireland	..... 10.00
France	..... 10.00	Italy	..... 10.00
Germany	..... 10.00	Japan	..... 10.00
Greece	..... 10.00	Netherlands	..... 10.00
Ireland	..... 10.00	Norway	..... 10.00
Italy	..... 10.00	Portugal	..... 10.00
Japan	..... 10.00	Spain	..... 10.00
Netherlands	..... 10.00	Sweden	..... 10.00
Norway	..... 10.00	Switzerland	..... 10.00
Portugal	..... 10.00	Turkey	..... 10.00
Spain 10.00	U.S. 10.00
Sweden 10.00	U.S.S.R. 10.00
Switzerland 10.00	Yugoslavia 10.00
Turkey 10.00		
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Trade-Curb Bill Sets Key Test House Floor

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

ON Nov. 18 (NYT)—The House of Representatives today voted 283-186 to pass a controversial trade bill, setting a key test for the administration's protectionist policies.

The bill, which would restrict imports of certain goods, was passed by a majority of 107 votes. It is the first of three close votes on procedure, the House finally voted with the bill under a rule barring amendments, leadership and by a majority of the Ways and Means committee.



Rep. Wilbur D. Mills

For the bill, Trade bills, like tax bills, have traditionally been considered under a closed rule, barring amendments.

As the members convened they were made aware that, if the closed rule should be defeated in the initial vote, they would have a chance to vote on an amended rule—one apparently without precedent in the long history of the House. Offered by Rep. Sam Gibbons, D. Fla., it would permit only amendments to "strike out or alter portions of the bill, but no amendments to add or alter provisions."

This appealed, for example, to members from New England who, though strongly favoring import restraints, on "textile and shoes" also oppose a provision that would bar any shift from a quota system as the means of limiting imports of oil. It appealed, as well, to (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Germans, Poles Sign Draft Pact

2 Ministers Speak
Of 'Painful Past'

By James Feron

WARSAW, Nov. 18 (NYT)—The foreign ministers of Poland and West Germany today put their initials to a treaty seeking reconciliation after the "painful past" of World War II.

The pact includes recognition of the Oder-Neisse line as Poland's western frontier, acknowledging the transfer of 40,000 square miles of prewar German territory to Poland.

It also calls for normalization of relations between the former enemies. This was believed to mean raising their trade missions to consular level and the eventual exchange of ambassadors.

Drafted by teams of negotiators over a ten-month period, the treaty was initiated at noon in a downtown villa by Stefan Jedrychowski, the Polish foreign minister, and Walter Scheel, his West German counterpart.

Each Page Signed

They signed each of the nine pages of the document but did not reveal their texts. Mr. Scheel indicated later at a reception that this would be done on Friday.

Mr. Jedrychowski, speaking first after the pact had been initiated, said that the accord "constitutes a lasting basis for normalizing relations between our two states."

"In closing the past," he said, "it will open a new, propitious and fruitful era of relations between our two countries and between our two peoples."

Polignat Note

Standing next to him, adding details to the ceremony, was Poland's premier, Jozef Cyrankiewicz. The premier is scheduled to sign the document in a few weeks when the West German chancellor, Willy Brandt, comes to Warsaw to complete the endorsement.

Mr. Cyrankiewicz's presence also represented something of a poignant note to the gathering. He was a former inmate of Auschwitz, most notorious of the wartime Nazi extermination camps on Polish soil.

Mr. Jedrychowski, speaking Polish as an aide, translated his words into German, said that the issues finally settled in the treaty were "difficult ones" but added that "they derive from an exceedingly difficult past."

Mr. Scheel's reply not only acknowledged what he characterized as a "painful past" but hinted at a possibly difficult near future as far as West German ratification of the treaty was concerned.

'Sharp Struggle'

He told Mr. Jedrychowski that a "sharp struggle has yet to be waged for approval of the treaty by appropriate parliamentary bodies in the Federal Republic of Germany and by German public opinion."

Mr. Scheel spoke of winning this internal struggle as a "normal and necessary process for real German-Polish reconciliation." He added that the Bonn government would "unswervingly continue its policy" and said that this policy would eventually win broad approval at home.

The reference was to Chancellor Brandt's "Ostpolitik," an attempt to heal the wounds of the Nazi period by seeking new diplomatic and economic ties with the Soviet Union and the East European Socialist nations.

Mr. Scheel added, in what appeared to be the only political comment of the ceremony, that Poland could help the Brandt government gain ratification by moving quickly on the "humanitarian" issue that loomed large in the negotiations.

The issue concerns ethnic Germans living in the territory acquired (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



READY FOR ROVING—A gangplank of Luna-17 apparently is down (making a shadow on the moon surface), ready for the first lunar roll of Lunokhod-1 in this picture taken by a telephotometer aboard Lunokhod and relayed to earth by television.

Sends Back TV Pictures

Lunokhod Prowls Lunar Sea of Rains

By James F. Clarity

MOSCOW, Nov. 18 (NYT)—The Soviet Union said today that Lunokhod-1, the ungainly looking self-propelled vehicle it landed on the moon yesterday, was continuing its lunar research program.

But Tass, the official press agency, gave few details on the activities of the earth-controlled, crewless Lunokhod. The agency said all the vehicle's systems were operating normally and that "the program of the automatic vehicle Lunokhod-1 is being successfully carried out."

The Lunokhod, which, from drawings shown here resembles an automobile-sized, eight-wheeled bathtub with a top that opens like a clamshell to receive solar energy, was reported to have sent back to earth pictures of the moon surface near the site where it was landed atop the unmanned Luna-17 spacecraft yesterday in the lunar Sea of Rains.

The vehicle also sent back photographs of the gangway from which it rolled from the carrier craft and of its own tracks in the lunar surface.

Official reports said yesterday the Lunokhod, which means moonrover or moonmobile in Russian, had moved 20 meters (65.62 feet) away from the Luna landing stage and that it would travel "a great distance" farther in the Sea of Rains.

But there were no further reports today on how far the vehicle—made in the Soviet Union—had traveled, or whether it or its carrier-craft would attempt to return to earth.

In September, Luna-16, said to be similar to Luna-17, scooped up about 33 ounces of moon matter and returned it to earth.

For the second day since the Lunokhod's arrival on the moon was announced, the Soviet public was not shown a full-view photograph of the vehicle actually on the moon. Nor was there any live television transmissions of one of this country's most impressive space feats.

The Lunokhod has television cameras and is able to transmit to earth, but it was not known whether it could photograph itself fully.

Still photographs of the lunar surface and of sections of the Lunokhod and Luna-17 were shown periodically on television and published in newspapers, but the public was left to look at reproductions of drawings to show them what the moon vehicle actually looked like.

From the drawings and from demonstrations of operating models, it does not have the relatively streamlined physical features of most rockets and space capsules now in use. It resembles instead an illustration from an early edition of Jules Verne or H. G. Wells science fiction novel. Its eight, apparently metal, spoked wheels seem to carry a large cannon with two protruding eye-like television lenses, and an antenna standing erect on its lid.

Soviet space scientists have described the vehicle as an extremely sophisticated apparatus that has overcome problems of gravity and friction on the moon.

Each wheel is said to be independently driven with a solar-powered electric motor. The vehicle, they said, has automatic safety devices to keep it from turning over on steep inclines or getting permanently stuck in a surface rut. The scientists said these devices work independently of the vehicle's ground controllers.

Indispensable Transport

Academician Boris N. Petrov, a leading Soviet space official, said in an interview in Izvestia, the government newspaper, today that the research of the Lunokhod, which is said to have an analytic laboratory equipment aboard, would be "extraordinarily valuable not only from a purely scientific point of view, but also because it can become the basis for selection of the most interesting places for the landing of cosmonauts, the basis for a future moon laboratory, and it is indispensable as a means of transport for cosmonauts."

But Mr. Petrov repeated Soviet space policy that unmanned moon flights are safer and less expensive than manned ones, such as the United States has carried out.

Ex-Army Photographer Says He Saw My Lai Civilians Shot

By James F. Clarity

FORT BENNING, Ga., Nov. 18 (AP)—Ronald L. Haebler, former U.S. Army combat photographer, testified today at a court-martial of 1st Lt. William L. Calley Jr. that he saw American GIs fire at 50 to 75 Vietnamese civilians on the south side of the village of My Lai.

Mr. Haebler, 28, who took pictures of what he said were Vietnamese civilians slain at My Lai on March 18, 1968, said that he saw people trying to get up and run.

"They just fell down," he said. "I saw them being shot."

Mr. Haebler is charged with the premeditated murder of 102 Vietnamese civilians.

Mr. Haebler said that he saw a woman holding a small child trying to run.

None Left Standing

Capt. Aubrey Daniel, chief Army prosecutor, asked:

"Did you see any people left standing when the firing was over?"

"No, I didn't see anyone," Mr. Haebler replied.

The former sergeant, who was in Lt. Calley's company in the My Lai assault, was asked how many persons were in the group of Vietnamese he saw south of the village.

"Seems like quite a large group of people. I estimate 50-75. I noticed these people squatting in a Vietnamese position. I looked over again and about three people were walking away."

"I heard firing and I looked over to the right and I saw people trying to get up and run. They just fell down."

Capt. Daniel asked Mr. Haebler if he could identify the type of firing he heard.

"It was rapid fire, it appeared to be machine-gun fire," he said.

Mr. Haebler testified that, at first, there were five soldiers standing in front of the Vietnamese people.

"Then I saw three of the GIs walking off into the distance. That's when I heard the automatic fire."

Asked who was firing, Mr. Haebler said: "One of the soldiers." Mr. Haebler also testified that "a small child, wounded in the arm and leg, came toward me and I wanted to take a picture of him. I wanted to look through my viewfinder and I didn't notice at the time a soldier who knelt down and put three shots in him."

Earlier Roger Alaux Jr., a former artillery lieutenant, testified that he saw no enemy fire on the hamlet.

No Artillery Fire

Mr. Alaux also said that he called in no artillery fire on the village and that artillery damage he observed lay not in the village itself but in rice paddies to the south.

Mr. Alaux testified for the prosecution yesterday. He said that he saw a group of bodies on the north-south village trail, two or three hours after Lt. Calley's platoon was landed by helicopters. He said that he saw the body of a small child on another trail.

Witness Accused

FORT HOOD, Texas, Nov. 18 (AP)—A Vietnam veteran testified at the trial of Sgt. David Mitchell here today that he saw a prosecution witness shoot civilians in a ditch at My Lai.

Elmer Raywood said that he saw Dennis Conti and Paul Meadlo shoot into the ditch. Mr. Conti testified earlier. Asked if he saw Sgt. Mitchell fire into the ditch, Mr. Raywood replied: "No, sir, I didn't."

New Cease-Fire Hinted by Dayan As Key to Talks

By Tom Lambert

JERUSALEM, Nov. 18.—Less adamant now on its terms for returning to the stalled Middle East peace talks, Israel is again suggesting that a new cease-fire agreement along the Suez Canal might provide the device for resuming those negotiations.

A renewed proposal to that effect came last night from Defense Minister Moshe Dayan, who told a closed Labor party meeting any such new agreement would have to be backed by the United States. Such an agreement, Gen. Dayan seemed to imply, should embody a pullback of some of the Israeli and Egyptian forces and weapons stationed along the canal.

Gen. Dayan's quasi-dovish proposal was notable in that it came the day after Premier Golda Meir said Israel hoped the Egyptian and Russian-violated but continuing Suez Canal cease-fire would go on, that it wanted peace talks, but felt some concessions to Israel are necessary before it would resume negotiating.

In essence, Mrs. Meir seemed to be asking the Egyptians and Russians to submit some concessionary bids to Israel to return to the talks. Gen. Dayan seemed to be suggesting that a new cease-fire agreement might prompt Israel to resume them.

Favor Resuming Talks

Not only Mrs. Meir and Gen. Dayan have said or indicated publicly they favor resuming the talks. In the past few days, Interior Minister Yosef Burg and Tourism Minister Moshe Kol have said the same thing. Deputy Premier Yigal Allon, another advocate of returning to the talks, has cautioned that Egypt's record of violating past agreements should not be exaggerated—as if to say Israel perhaps should give Egypt another chance with another agreement.

Most of the Israeli public favors a continuation of the cease-fire and a return—under terms which do not jeopardize Israeli security—to the talks. About the only objectors to resuming the talks are those Israelis who insist the Egyptians and Russians must remove their missiles along the canal before negotiations can be started up again.

As he often is when discussing political issues, Gen. Dayan was vague about the kind of new Suez Canal cease-fire agreement under which Israel might return to the peace talks. He said the agreement should "create new physical arrangements in the canal zone which could become permanent" and that the Israeli government is reviewing the possibility of an agreement which might embrace such "arrangements."

There was some speculation that Gen. Dayan was envisaging the withdrawal of Israeli and Egyptian heavy weapons including missiles, artillery and tanks from strips about 20 miles wide on each side of the canal, but permitting the retention of infantry forces within those strips. There was also some speculation that he was considering the use of Russian and American troops to police any new cease-fire agreement.

There is no way of knowing of course if the Egyptians and Russians might consider a new cease-fire agreement along the canal. The latter might relish one which reopened the waterway to their warships and merchant fleet. But the Egyptians might balk at any "permanent" canal agreement which left huge areas of their Sinai desert under Israeli domination.

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Requests \$1 Billion Extra Foreign Aid Now

By James F. Clarity

ON Nov. 18 (AP)—President Nixon today requested Congress today for \$1 billion in extra foreign aid for military assistance to help build up forces.

Message, Mr. Nixon said, and request as part of carrying out his greater self-defense while reducing aid.

Officials conceded the money reflected an ambition and the fact that the Nixon last January had asked for \$1 billion in extra foreign aid for military assistance to help build up forces.

As for Cambodia, Mr. Nixon asked for \$155 million in new money—\$70 million to support the Cambodian economy and \$85 million in military aid. He said 70 percent of the military outlays would go for ammunition.

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, D. Mont., one of several congressional leaders predicting opposition to the Nixon bid, said: "This simply will add to the deficit, which already is going to exceed the original estimates."

Mr. Nixon said the extra billion for Cambodia, South Vietnam, and other Southeast Asian nations would be used to help them fight off the communist threat.

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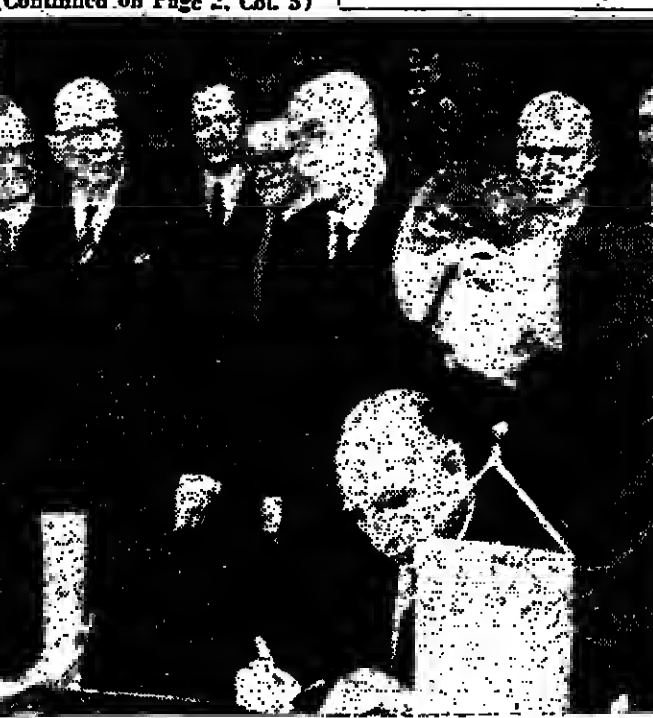
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ON THE DOTTED LINE—West German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel (left) and Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Jedrychowski initial the text of the German-Polish treaty. Standing behind Mr. Jedrychowski is Polish Premier Jozef Cyrankiewicz.

What Ordered

PHILES, Nov. 18.—A man who held a gun to the head of a police officer, "I order you," he said, "to shoot me."

He said he was a member of the University of California's Center for Gambling.

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Arab-Israel Battles Assist Development of U.S. Arms

By Robert C. Toth

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The United States has indirectly found the Israel-Egypt conflict a valuable proving ground for ironing out "bugs" in U.S. weapons designed to combat sophisticated Soviet arms, informed sources said yesterday.

Deficiencies were exposed in some American-made weapons—deficiencies said to have posed serious potential problems for U.S. security. Given the close cooperation at technical levels between the United States and Israel, these "bugs" presumably are being corrected now.

Performance characteristics of Soviet weapons which U.S. airmen did not encounter over North Vietnam, notably the advanced surface-to-air missile SAM-3, have been passed to the United States after use of the weapons against American F-4 Phantom and A-4 Skyhawk fighter-bombers of the Israeli Air Force.

Lessons were learned for example, in the shooting down by Russian missiles of two of Israel's "hottest" F-4 pilots in July, although these related more to air tactics than to missile performance.

If fighting should resume, the amount of weapons data for the United States should increase. The Nixon administration has ordered a special group to identify weapons within the U.S. arsenal that the Israelis, beyond their specific requests, may find useful in the future. Sources indicated U.S. interests could play a role in weapons that are suggested to Israel.

Peace Still Is Aim

None of this is to imply that the United States has lessened its intensive search for a peaceful solution in the Middle East because of the ancillary and relatively small amount of information, nor that these benefits were initially expected.

Some of the most valuable information is new data on the advanced Soviet weapons that the United States had not expected to be introduced into the region.

Syria Reports New Fights in North Jordan

BEIRUT, Nov. 18 (UPI).—Fighting broke out today in Jordan's northern area between Jordanian government troops and Palestinian guerrillas, Damascus radio said.

The radio, quoting reports from the area, said the clashes erupted this morning near the Syrian-Jordan border town of Hamtha and spread to several neighboring villages.

It said government troops used artillery and medium machine guns in the fighting. Guerrilla forces in Amman said earlier today that Palestinian leaders asked Arab troops officials to issue a "public condemnation" of elements who are obstructing peace agreements between the guerrillas and the Jordanian government.

In Amman, meanwhile, the Arab truce team denied reports of fresh fighting in northern Jordan. "The situation throughout the villages and towns of northern Jordan is normal," the team's senior military officer said.

In a related development, the weekly newspaper Al-Aqsa, which speaks for the Jordanian armed forces, today denounced any attempts to interfere in Jordan's internal affairs.

It said the government did not need the permission of any party on its domestic policies.

"It does not take orders from the United States, Russia or any other country—nor from Palestinian newspapers," it said.

The guerrilla leaders, engaged by heavy casualties Monday in the worst clash with King Hussein's troops since the September civil war, made final preparations for a crucial meeting to merge command groups.

Shooting Reported in Amman
AMMAN, Nov. 18 (Reuters).—Shooting broke out in Amman tonight. There was no immediate indication of the extent of the firing or the reasons for it.

Brig. Gen. Ahmed Abdel-Hamid Hilmi, head of the Arab truce mission here, said he had no information about the shooting.

90-Vehicle Fileup
SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 18 (Reuters).—Ninety vehicles were involved in a pile-up in heavy fog 80 miles east of here today. Two people died and 27 were injured, police reported.

It is viewed as certain that the Russians are also benefiting from pre-truce encounters between their SAM-2s and SAM-3s with American aircraft and from the use on both sides of electronic countermeasures and counter-countermeasures.

The American search for weaponry for Israel, and the \$500 million in arms for Israel to be asked of Congress soon, are the results of the U.S. attempt to regain Israel's confidence following the Russian-Egyptian breaches of the standstill cease-fire.

Nonetheless, the effect is to make Israel stronger militarily, despite the missile violations, than it was prior to the truce, according to Israeli military leaders. The quality and quantity of U.S. help, moreover, goes far to explain Premier Golda Meir's recent comment that U.S. understanding of Israeli defense needs is "above anything Israel ever dreamed of."

Israel's improved defense posture also explains Mrs. Meir's speech Monday to the Knesset (parliament) in which she took a notably softer line on resuming the peace talks through United Nations mediator Gunnar V. Jarring. She hinted that Israel would accept something less than complete withdrawal of the violating missiles to return to the Jarring forum.

The United States has not pressured Israel into this new flexibility, since the view in Washington is that the United States must reserve all its muscle for use, at the proper time, to get Israel to give up all but minor parts of the Arab territory captured in 1967.

The recent arms deliveries—18 F-4 Phantoms, 16 A-4 Skyhawk jet fighter-bombers and 180 to 200 tanks—were all promised before the truce began. The United States told Israel not to use the weapons within the 31-mile standstill cease-fire zone along the Suez Canal.

The strategy behind those deliveries and future deliveries is to provide sufficient arms for Israel to ward off any canal-crossing invasion in strength. Israel will be able to destroy enough of the Egyptian-Russian SAM-2s and SAM-3s to allow Israeli aircraft to strike effectively, if not with total impunity, at troop concentrations in the rear.

Bar-Lev Line
Israel has significantly hardened its first defense line along the canal during the cease-fire. This so-called Bar-Lev Line now bears as little resemblance to the old one in the view of one observer, as a crusader's castle did to a bedouin's tent.

Backing up these fortifications are mobile reserves in the Sinai which will be reinforced by the new American tanks, including the most modern M-60, which has never yet been tested in battle.

British tank-makers have lamented their government's refusal to provide new Centurion tanks to Israel, for instance, since there is no better recommendation for selling weapons than to have them proven in battle.

American largesse stops short of providing weapons in quantity if not quality—that the Israelis would need to mount an invasion of Egypt, according to informed sources.

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British MPs To Stay at '64 Pay Scale

LONDON, Nov. 18 (UPI).—The Heath government refused today to give Britain's 630 members of Parliament a raise.

"It would not be right in the present national circumstances of our country," William Whitelaw, leader of the House of Commons, told parliamentary questions.

British lawmakers get a salary of £2,250 (\$7,800) a year. They have not had a raise since 1964.

When Laborite Arthur Lewis protested that "everyone in the country, including civil servants," had had salary increases since 1964, Mr. Whitelaw replied: "I think it right to say that MPs' salaries should not go up at present."

According to Rep. Gibbons afterward, this statement was decisive. There was evidently not a majority in the House who wanted no trade bill at all this year.

With a number of members switching sides from the first vote, the Gibbons motion was narrowly defeated, 201-192. Then, under the

rules, the vote was taken again on the original closed rule, and it carried, 203-186.

The opposition forces were still planning strategy tonight on how to take advantage of the procedure that permits a single catch-all amendment. This is known as a "motion to recommit with instructions" and may be offered just before the vote on final passage.

The administration favors an effort to substitute for the Ways and Means Committee bill the original administration bill with two additional amendments—on textiles and a new system of tax incentives for exports.

Singapore Kidnapping
SINGAPORE, Nov. 18 (AP).—A kidnapped bank director, Tan Han Seng, 50, was released Monday after his family paid a \$50,000 ransom. He was kidnapped from his home at gunpoint Thursday. The kidnappers had threatened to kill him if the ransom was not paid.

CHUNN
Norman Albemarle (Pres.)
PERFUMES
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43 RUE RICHELIEU, PARIS
Rue de la Paix, 124-125-126-127-128-129-130-131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140-141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150-151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160-161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200-201-202-203-204-205-206-207-208-209-210-211-212-213-214-215-216-217-218-219-220-221-222-223-224-225-226-227-228-229-230-231-232-233-234-235-236-237-238-239-240-241-242-243-244-245-246-247-248-249-250-251-252-253-254-255-256-257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265-266-267-268-269-270-271-272-273-274-275-276-277-278-279-280-281-282-283-284-285-286-287-288-289-290-291-292-293-294-295-296-297-298-299-300-301-302-303-304-305-306-307-308-309-310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321-322-323-324-325-326-327-328-329-330-331-332-333-334-335-336-337-338-339-340-341-342-343-344-345-346-347-348-349-350-351-352-353-354-355-356-357-358-359-360-361-362-363-364-365-366-367-368-369-370-371-372-373-374-375-376-377-378-379-380-381-382-383-384-385-386-387-388-389-390-391-392-393-394-395-396-397-398-399-400-401-402-403-404-405-406-407-408-409-410-411-412-413-414-415-416-417-418-419-420-421-422-423-424-425-426-427-428-429-430-431-432-433-434-435-436-437-438-439-440-441-442-443-444-445-446-447-448-449-450-451-452-453-454-455-456-457-458-459-460-461-462-463-464-465-466-467-468-469-470-471-472-473-474-475-476-477-478-479-480-481-482-483-484-485-486-487-488-489-490-491-492-493-494-495-496-497-498-499-500-501-502-503-504-505-506-507-508-509-510-511-512-513-514-515-516-517-518-519-520-521-522-523-524-525-526-527-528-529-530-531-532-533-534-535-536-537-538-539-540-541-542-543-544-545-546-547-548-549-550-551-552-553-554-555-556-557-558-559-560-561-562-563-564-565-566-567-568-569-570-571-572-573-574-575-576-577-578-579-580-581-582-583-584-585-586-587-588-589-590-591-592-593-594-595-596-597-598-599-600-601-602-603-604-605-606-607-608-609-610-611-612-613-614-615-616-617-618-619-620-621-622-623-624-625-626-627-628-629-630-631-632-633-634-635-636-637-638-639-640-641-642-643-644-645-646-647-648-649-650-651-652-653-654-655-656-657-658-659-660-661-662-663-664-665-666-667-668-669-670-671-672-673-674-675-676-677-678-679-680-681-682-683-684-685-686-687-688-689-690-691-692-693-694-695-696-697-698-699-700-701-702-703-704-705-706-707-708-709-710-711-712-713-714-715-716-717-718-719-720-721-722-723-724-725-726-727-728-729-730-731-732-733-734-735-736-737-738-739-740-741-742-743-744-745-746-747-748-749-750-751-752-753-754-755-756-757-758-759-760-761-762-763-764-765-766-767-768-769-770-771-772-773-774-775-776-777-778-779-780-781-782-783-784-785-786-787-788-789-790-791-792-793-794-795-796-797-798-799-800-801-802-803-804-805-806-807-808-809-810-811-812-813-814-815-816-817-818-819-820-821-822-823-824-825-826-827-828-829-830-831-832-833-834-835-836-837-838-839-840-841-842-843-844-845-846-847-848-849-850-851-852-853-854-855-856-857-858-859-860-861-862-863-864-865-866-867-868-869-870-871-872-873-874-875-876-877-878-879-880-881-882-883-884-885-886-887-888-889-890-891-892-893-894-895-896-897-898-899-900-901-902-903-904-905-906-907-908-909-910-911-912-913-914-915-916-917-918-919-920-921-922-923-924-925-926-927-928-929-930-931-932-933-934-935-936-937-938-939-940-941-942-943-944-945-946-947-948-949-950-951-952-953-954-955-956-957-958-959-960-961-962-963-964-965-966-967-968-969-970-971-972-973-974-975-976-977-978-979-980-981-982-983-984-985-986-987-988-989-990-991-992-993-994-995-996-997-998-999-1000-1001-1002-1003-1004-1005-1006-1007-1008-1009-1010-1011-1012-1013-1014-1015-1016-1017-1018-1019-1020-1021-1022-1023-1024-1025-1026-1027-1028-1029-1030-1031-1032-1033-1034-1035-1036-1037-1038-1039-1040-1041-1042-1043-1044-1045-1046-1047-1048-1049-1050-1051-1052-1053-1054-1055-1056-1057-1058-1059-1060-1061-1062-1063-1064-1065-1066-1067-1068-1069-1070-1071-1072-1073-1074-1075-1076-1077-1078-1079-1080-1081-1082-1083-1084-1085-1086-1087-1088-1089-1090-1091-1092-1093-1094-1095-1096-1097-1098-1099-1100-1101-1102-1103-1104-1105-1106-1107-1108-1109-1110-1111-1112-1113-1114-1115-1116-1117-1118-1119-1120-1121-1122-1123-1124-1125-1126-1127-1128-1129-1130-1131-1132-1133-1134-1135-1136-1137-1138-1139-1140-1141-1142-1143-1144-1145-1146-1147-1148-1149-1150-1151-1152-1153-1154-1155-1156-1157-1158-1159-1160-1161-1162-1163-1164-1165-1166-1167-1168-1169-1170-1171-1172-1173-1174-1175-1176-1177-1178-1179-1180-1181-1182-1183-1184-1185-1186-1187-1188-1189-1190-1191-1192-1193-1194-1195-1196-1197-1198-1199-1200-1201-1202-1203-1204-1205-1206-1207-1208-1209-1210-1211-1212-1213-1214-1215-1216-1217-1218-1219-1220-1221-1222-1223-1224-1225-1226-1227-1228-1229-1230-1231-1232-1233-1234-1235-1236-1237-1238-1239-1240-1241-1242-1243-1244-1245-1246-1247-1248-1249-1250-1251-1252-1253-1254-1255-1256-1257-1258-1259-1260-1261-1262-1263-1264-1265-1266-1267-1268-1269-1270-1271-1272-1273-1274-1275-1276-1277-1278-1279-1280-1281-1282-1283-1284-1285-1286-1287-1288-1289-1290-1291-1292-1293-1294-1295-1296-1297-1298-1299-1300-1301-1302-1303-1304-1305-1306-1307-1308-1309-1310-1311-1312-1313-1314-1315-1316-1317-1318-1319-1320-1321-1322-1323-1324-1325-1326-1327-1328-1329-1330-1331-1332-1333-1334-1335-1336-1337-1338-1339-1340-1341-1342-1343-1344-1345-1346-1347-1348-1349-1350-1351-1352-1353-1354-1355-1356-1357-1358-1359-1360-1361-1362-1363-1364-1365-1366-1367-1368-1369-1370-1371-1372-1373-1374-1375-1376-1377-1378-1379-1380-1381-1382-1383-1384-1385-1386-1387-1388-1389-1390-1391-1392-1393-1394-1395-1396-1397-1398-1399-1400-1401-1402-1403-1404-1405-1406-1407-1408-1409-1410-1411-1412-1413-1414-1415-1416-1417-1418-1419-1420-1421-1422-1423-1424-1425-1426-1427-1428-1429-1430-1431-1432-1433-1434-1435-1436-1437-1438-1439-1440-1441-1442-1443-1444-1445-1446-1447-1448-1449-1450-1451-1452-1453-1454-1455-1456-1457-1458-1459-1460-1461-1462-1463-1464-1465-1466-1467-1468-1469-1470-1471-1472-1473-1474-1475-1476-1477-1478-1479-1480-1481-1482-1483-1484-1485-1486-1487-1488-1489-1490-1491-1492-1493-1494-1495-1496-1497-1498-1499-1500-1501-1502-1503-1504-1505-1506-1507-1508-1509-1510-1511-1512-1513-1514-1515-1516-1517-1518-1519-1520-1521-1522-1523-1524-1525-1526-1527-1528-1529-1530-1531-1532-1533-1534-1535-1536-1537-1538-1539-1540-1541-1542-1543-1544-1545-1546-1547-1548-1549-1550-1551-1552-1553-1554-1555-1556-1557-1558-1559-1560-1561-1562-1563-1564-1565-1566-1567-1568-1569-1570-1571-1572-1573-1574-1575-1576-1577-1578-1579-1580-1581-1582-1583-1584-1585-1586-1587-1588-1589-1590-1591-1592-1593-1594-1595-1596-1597-1598-1599-1600-1601-1602-1603-1604-1605-1606-1607-1608-1609-1610-1611-1612-1613-1614-1615-1616-1617-1618-1619-1620-1621-1622-1623-1624-1625-1626-1627-1628-1629-1630-1631-1632-1633-1634-1635-1636-1637-1638-1639-1640-1641-1642-1643-1644-1645-1646-1647-1648-1649-1650-1651-1652-1653-1654-1655-1656-1657-1658-1659-1660-1661-1662-1663-1664-1665-1666-1667-1668-1669-1670-1671-1672-1673-1674-1675-1676-1677-1678-1679-1680-1681-1682-1683-1684-1685-1686-1687-1688-1689-1690-1691-1692-1693-1694-1695-1696-1697-1698-1699-1700-1701-1702-1703-1704-1705-1706-1707-1708-1709-1710-1711-1712-1713-1714-1715-1716-1717-1718-1719-1720-1721-1722-1723-1724-1725-1726-1727-1728-1729-1730-1731-1732-1733-1734-1735-1736-1737-1738-1739-1740-1741-1742-1743-1744-1745-1746-1747-1748-1749-1750-1751-1752-1753-1754-1755-1756-1757-1758-1759-1760-1761-1762-1763-1764-1765-1766-1767-1768-1769-1770-1771-1772-1773-1774-1775-1776-1777-1778-1779-1780-1781-1782-1783-1784-1785-1786-1787-1788-1789-1790-1791-1792-1793-1794-1795-1796-1797-1798-1799-1800-1801-1802-1803-1804-1805-1806-1807-1808-1809-1810-1811-1812-1813-1814-1815-1816-1817-1818-1819-1820-1821-1822-1823-1824-1825-1826-1827-1828-1829-1830-1831-1832-1833-1834-1835-1836-1837-1838-1839-1840-1841-1842-1843-1844-1845-1846-1847-1848-1849-1850-1851-1852-1853-1854-1855-1856-1857-1858-1859-1860-1861-1862-1863-1864-1865-1866-1867-1868-1869-1870-1871-1872-1873-1874-1875-1876-1877-1878-1879-1880-1881-1882-1883-1884-1885-1886-1887-1888-1889-1890-1891-1892-1893-1894-1895-1896-1897-1898-1899-1900-1901-1902-1903-1904-1905-1906-1907-1908-1909-1910-1911-1912-1913-1914-1915-1916-1917-1918-1919-1920-1921-1922-1923-1924-1925-1926-1927-1928-1929-1930-1931-1932-1933-1934-1935-1936-1937-1938-1939-1940-1941-1942-1943-1944-1945-1946-1947-1948-1949-1950-1951-1952-1953-1954-1955-1956-1957-1958-1959-1960-1961-1962-1963-1964-1965-1966-1967-1968-1969-1970-1971-1972-1973-1974-1975-1976-1977-1978-1979-1980-1981-1982-1983-1984-1985-1986-1987-1988-1989-1990-1991-1992-1993-1994-1995-1996-1997-1998-1999-2000-2001-2002-2003-2004-2005-2006-2007-2008-2009-2010-2011-2012-2013-2014-2015-2016-2017-2018-2019-2020-2021-2022-2023-2024-2025-2026-2027-2028-2029-2030-2031-2032-2033-2034-2035-2036-2037-2038-2039-2040-2041-2042-2043-2044-2045-2046-2047-2048-2049-2050-2051-2052-2053-2054-2055-2056-2057-

Role of Use 'Does Exist'

'on Gov. Mandel's Phone d Accidental, Never Used

By Richard M. Cohen

ANAS, Md., Nov. 18 (WP).—Gov. Marvin Mandel today said there is "no that a 'hot line' phone his office by the federal t was ever used to moni- tations.

less, Gov. Mandel said, bility does exist and it now, that it could be hat purpose."

Gets Choice: h With U.S. or Go to Jail

RIDGE, Mass., Nov. 18 (AP).—A teen-age girl was ordered yes- a parade through the f this university town the American flag— o jail on charges of a the Stars and Stripes. a Meyers, 17, was given ice by Judge Frank- o during an appeal on- ction earlier this year ing an American flag a high-school demon- ras told she could, to jail or march with, broom's flag from the se to Harvard Square, lies away. She march- mpanied by court offi- cials.

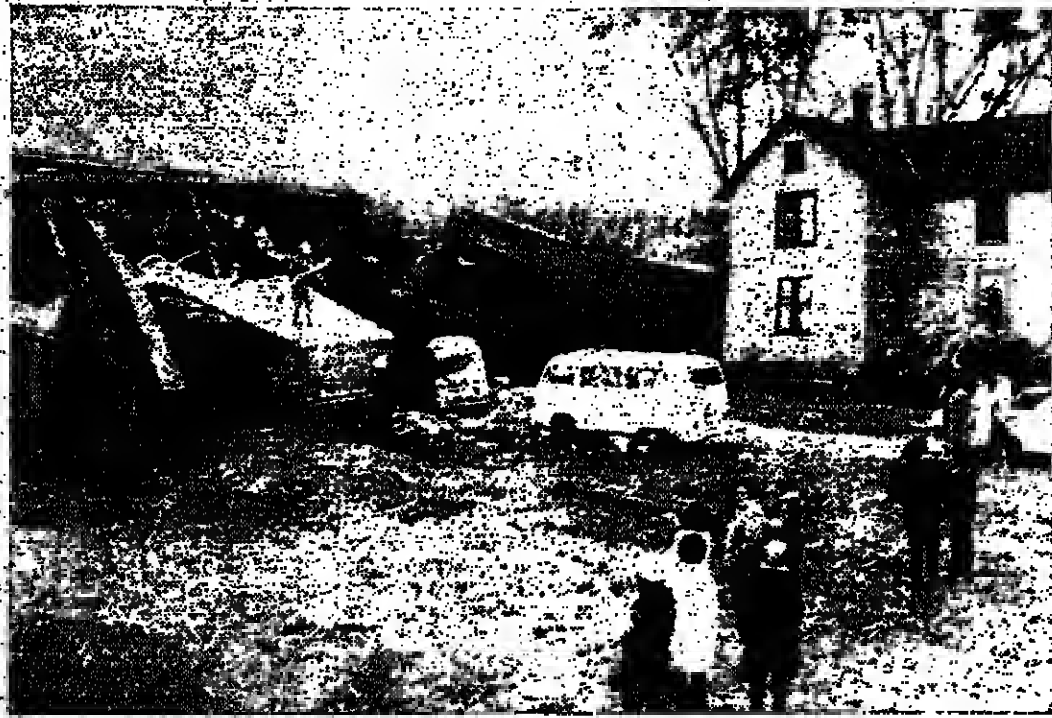
dsay Orders off of 500 pending Cut

YORK, Nov. 18 (AP).—ohn V. Lindsay said yes- hat 500 New York City s would be laid off and nomy measures instituted the city's current bud- get.

napped Baby nce in France

Nov. 18 (AP).—A 15- i baby kidnapped here ight has been found safe ment of a 150,000 franc ransom, police revealed ay.

aid a friend of the mother ransom to a man in a r Paris's St. Lazare rail- on yesterday evening. The appeared in the crowd. The child, a boy named ras recovered a few hours Rouen, 80 miles from by was kidnapped by a out 20 whom the baby's frs. Denise Veillard, had s a maid last week after s in several newspapers, maid disappeared with Monday night, leaving a ote.



OFF THE MAIN TRACK—When freight cars on the Erie Lackawanna main line derailed at Mahwah, N.J., one of them slammed into the house at right, shifting it off its foundation. No one was injured, but the house and several others in the neighborhood were evacuated because of a ruptured gas line and out power lines.

House Panel Presses Case Against Smut

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (NYT).—A House subcommittee began compiling a brief yesterday to persuade the Supreme Court and lower courts that pornography is harmful to individuals and to society and therefore should be suppressed.

The subcommittee on postal operations, in hearings on a bill to regulate the distribution of pornography through the mails, heard two psychiatrists and a sociologist condemn the recent report of the Federal Commission on Obscenity and Pornography as unscientific and unsound.

The subcommittee chairman, Rep. Robert N.C. Nix, D., Pa., said the commission report was intended to influence the Supreme Court rather than the Congress or state legislatures.

Nixon Sees Bunker

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (UPI).

President Nixon met for 45 minutes yesterday with Ambassa- dor to Saigon Ellsworth Bunker to get his assessment of the political and military situation in South Vietnam.

On Education of Children U.S. Catholic Bishops Vote To Ease Mixed Marriage Vow

By William R. MacKaye

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (WP).—America's Roman Catholic bishops yesterday approved repeal of the venerable church rule that non-Roman Catholic spouses in mixed marriages must formally pledge not to interfere with the Catholic upbringing of the children.

The bishops' action, taken after a five-day fall meeting here, represented the American Implementa- tion of a sweeping worldwide reform of Roman Catholic rules on mixed marriages ordered by Pope Paul VI on April 29 that became effective on Oct. 1.

Rockefeller Sees Nixon, Urges U.S. Revenue for N.Y.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (AP).—President Nixon and Gov. Nelson Rockefeller of New York spent more than two hours today talking about federal aid to the state, the shaky economy and a bit of politics.

Gov. Rockefeller, talking to newsmen after the unusually lengthy breakfast session with Mr. Nixon, emphasized his continuing call for transfer of some federal tax revenues to state and local governments.

Mexico City Names Plaza for De Gaulle

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 18 (UPI).

City authorities today named a newly created plaza in the south- western part of the city "Plaza Gen. Charles de Gaulle."

Navy Expert Tells of Rise In LSD Use

House Panel Hears Of 'Alarming' Growth

By Felix Belair Jr.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (NYT).—A Navy narcotics investigator told a House Armed Services sub- committee yesterday that a major concern of the Navy was "the alarming increase in LSD use in the naval service."

As Chief Petty Officer Donald F. Methlie put it: "Sure, the helmsman of a ship who can be perfectly normal one minute and, if afflicted with a re- flash, suddenly turn his ship into another without warning because he thinks it is a beautiful field of flowers."

Kennedy Won't Seek Foreign Relations Seat

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (Reu- ters).

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy said yesterday he would not seek a seat on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, a post regarded as a good springboard for presidential contenders.

His decision virtually ensured that Sen. Edmund Muskie of Maine, leading contender for the Demo- cratic presidential nomination in 1972, will fill one of the two Demo- cratic vacancies on the committee in the new Congress opening in January.

U.S. State Dept. Denies Progress At Big-4 Meeting

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (AP).

The State Department said yesterday that, at the last meetings of representatives of the Big Four on Berlin, issues were clarified but "no movement in substance" re- sulted.

Press officer Robert J. McClos- key said at his news conference that he was asked whether the fact that the four ambassadors decided to meet next Monday, only one week after their meeting Mon- day, indicated progress.

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Ky to Fly to Texas Nov. 28 For 1-Day Visit With Johnson

By Terence Smith

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (NYT).—South Vietnamese Vice-President Nguyen Cao Ky will fly from Washington to Texas on Saturday, Nov. 28, to have a private lunch with former President Lyndon B. Johnson.

Sources close to the former President said the two, who in the past often shared the same views about the war in Vietnam, would meet at the LBJ Ranch. The tentative schedule calls for lunch and several hours of conversation.

Mr. Ky will return to Washington the same day in order to appear on the National Broadcasting Company's "Meet the Press" program on Sunday, Nov. 29.

The South Vietnamese leader is in the United States on a 17-day unofficial visit that is taking him to a number of U.S. military installations where South Vietnamese troops are under- going training. He is also scheduled to spend a week in Wash- ington, meeting with members of the Nixon administration.

He will end his visit with speeches in San Francisco and Los Angeles and, perhaps, a stop at the perennial favorite of visiting statesmen, Disneyland.

Mr. Ky served as South Vietnam's premier from 1965 to 1967, during the major buildup of U.S. forces in Vietnam. In that capacity he met periodically with the then President Johnson in Guam, Manila and Honolulu. They also talked at Cam Ranh Bay in Vietnam during Mr. Johnson's round-the-world trip in December, 1967, and at the funeral of former President Eisenhower in Wash- ington March 31, 1969.

The two leaders reportedly got along exceptionally well. Mr. Johnson went out of his way to praise Mr. Ky's leadership qualities after their meeting in Honolulu in February, 1966, describing him as a "brother in arms."

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Peking, Taipei Remain Against 2 Chinas in UN

By Donald Bremner

Nov. 18.—Out-
side thinking of an
promise to seat both
China and Taiwan in
the United Nations,
but neither side has
given any hint to
the idea as the
admission of Peking to
the UN vote
n Friday. Communist
cited its opposition
rule that does not
in to Taiwan. The
China News Agency
home of two Chinas,
and one Taiwan, "will
not be changed by the Chinese

Chinese officials on
been equally rigid.
Nationalist China
if a UN seat is given

is not the year
a formula accept.
Peking and Taipei
surprising that
sticking to its long-
that only it is the
government of all of
ing Taiwan, and that
no compromise on
s waiting to see how
this week on the
coursed by Albania
countries to expel
eat Peking. A major
resolution would fore-
eventual crumbling,
uly as next year, of
ists' second time of
slashing Peking's ad-

Islands Elects

Black Governor

AMALIE, Virgin
18 (AP)—Melvin H.
dicator became the
first elected gov-
ht and the first pop-
black governor in

78 in Orbit

Nov. 18 (AP)—Un-
ios-78 was put into
esterday and circles
ery 105 minutes be-
miles and 150 miles
Tass announced.



United Press International

FIRST IN WAR—A South Vietnamese "point man" leads his patrol through a rice paddy some 30 miles south of Phnom Penh. Cambodian and South Vietnamese forces joined in the largest combined operation in Cambodia since U.S. troops left the country last June 30.

Day's Total of 4 Red Attacks In Vietnam Is a 9-Month Low

SAIGON, Nov. 18 (UPI)—The lowest daily total of guerrilla attacks in South Vietnam in nine months was reported by government authorities today.

They said no Viet Cong or North Vietnamese ground attacks were recorded between noon Tuesday and noon today. Guerrillas launched only four mortar attacks in that interval, they said.

This was the smallest number of attacks since last Feb. 6, which was during the truce for the Buddhist New Year.

But five American soldiers were killed and another wounded today when a patrol touched off a booby trap in an area 332 miles northeast of Saigon, spokesmen said.

Action in Cambodia also was light, spokesmen in Phnom Penh said. But they reported overnight guerrilla attacks around the beleaguered provincial capital of Kompong Chan in the north of the country and continued fighting in a three-day operation by South Vietnamese troops in Cambodia.

In Saigon, however, a South Vietnamese spokesman announced com-

pletion of the operation and said 50 guerrillas had been killed, 41 captured and 61 "suspects detained."

A second contingent of South Vietnamese troops was revealed to have joined the operation, sweeping into Cambodia south of where other South Vietnamese soldiers captured the largest artillery ammunition cache of the war.

The newly disclosed incursion, by about 1,800 infantry, armored cavalry and engineers' troops of the 23d Infantry Division, was the second part of a two-pronged Monday assault announced by military spokesmen yesterday.

Spokesmen said the column moved into a Communist base camp in rugged hill country 50 miles south of Bo Kheo, where a 23d Infantry Division armored column found 254 tons of 85-mm artillery shells earlier yesterday, the largest such seizure of the war.

Members of the 23d reported capturing nine prisoners and detaining six other suspects. The raiders also destroyed 20 structures, 20 bunkers and five acres of crops, spokesmen said.

Italian Line To Cut Back N.Y. Sailings Gradual Withdrawal From Atlantic Runs

By Werner Bamberger

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (NYT)—The largest transatlantic passenger ship operator, the Italian Line, will be withdrawing gradually from service between here and Europe, industry sources said yesterday.

They reported that the decision to halt the Naples-Genoa-New York service "within a few years" had been made recently by Finmare, the government-owned holding company that controls not only the Italian Line but also three other major ship lines: Lloyd Triestino, Adriatica and Tirrenia.

The four Italian liners affected are the Michelangelo and Raffaello, both 46,000 tons, and the smaller Leonardo da Vinci and Cristoforo Colombo. They are among the most luxurious of the diminishing number of liners maintaining the service that used to be, before the jet airliner, the popular way to cross the ocean.

During 1971, the four vessels will be offering a total of 41 transatlantic round trips. This compares with a combined total of 14 round trips for the world's two largest liners, Cunard's Queen Elizabeth 2 and the French Line's France during the same period. They are the only two ships those lines operate on the run.

Crossings' Decrease

Other lines still active in the trade have been cutting the number of transatlantic crossings each year. But none, previously, has indicated its readiness to abandon the field entirely. In 1969, all the member lines of the Transatlantic Passenger Steamship Conference, of which the Italian Line is a member, made 330 crossings, compared to 466 in 1968.

While close to six million passengers crossed the North Atlantic by air in 1969, ship passengers totaled 285,478.

Ship owners are also diverting more of their North Atlantic liners to special cruises, which have proven more profitable. In 1969, major transatlantic liners made 529 special cruises and carried 312,240 passengers, or more travelers than in their transatlantic service.

Parisian Socialite Attacked In London Hotel, Gems Stolen

LONDON, Nov. 18 (UPI)—A thief attacked the Vicomtesse Jacqueline de Ribes as she stepped from the bathroom of her Claridge's hotel suite, wearing only a towel. He then fled with jewels valued at more than \$240,000, police said today.

Police said that the thief seized and chloroformed the wife of French banker Vicomte de Ribes at 7:30 p.m. yesterday. She was preparing for a party at the U.S. Embassy.

Jewelers' Estimate

They said that they were waiting for the vicomtesse to place a formal valuation on the missing jewels. Jewelers familiar with the gems said they were probably worth more than \$240,000. Scotland Yard detectives informed Interpol of the theft and police sources said that French police were expected to investigate in Paris.

The hotel's staff said that a doctor called last night on the vicomtesse who was too upset then to talk with police. She left the hotel to stay the night with friends.

Police sources speculated that the thief knew the number of the woman's suite. They said they believed the French police might be able to furnish information on friends in Paris who knew details of her London visit.

Venereal Disease Called Pandemic And Rising in U.S.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (UPI)—A sudden resurgence of syphilis and the continuing rise in gonorrhea have made venereal disease pandemic in the United States, according to a health group.

The group, the American Social Health Association, said Sunday that things are so bad it will seek the appointment of a presidential commission to study the problem. Dr. James McKenzie-Pollack, medical director of the ASHA, said a report showed instances of infectious syphilis suddenly rising during the fiscal year ending June 1970, reversing a downward trend of the previous six years.

This, coupled with the steady advance of gonorrhea, ASHA said, has made the social diseases—syphilis and gonorrhea—pandemic—that is, unusually widespread and severe, involving a high proportion of the population.

At a given time, authorities estimate, 14 million persons have one or the other of the diseases in the United States. Reported new cases of gonorrhea last year came to two million. The number of new cases of syphilis was estimated at 250,000 according to Dr. McKenzie-Pollack.

4 New Cholera Cases Found in Gaza Strip

TEL AVIV, Nov. 18 (AP)—Four more cases of cholera were discovered in the Israeli-occupied Gaza Strip today, bringing the total to six, the military reported.

Two persons with cholera were found in Gaza yesterday and taken to a hospital along with three suspected victims. Yesterday's cases were the first cholera signs in the Gaza Strip. All other victims in Israel have been confined to the Jerusalem area.

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Too Much Money in Politics

Congress showed good judgment in putting off a vote on the President's veto of the campaign spending bill until after the election. Now it can view the problem with a little more detachment. With the cost of the 1970 campaigns fresh in mind, moreover, every member ought to be impressed with the necessity of doing something to arrest the escalation of campaign spending before 1972 rolls around.

Some critics of the bill are saying that the recent elections showed it is not needed. Several of the big spenders did not win. Well, no one has claimed, to our knowledge, that a build-up of TV commercials would swing the election in all cases, regardless of other factors. What has been said is that excessive use of TV commercials to create a favorable public image puts the candidate of ordinary means at an unfair advantage. In some cases excessive spending by a wealthy candidate may even have had a chilling effect upon constituents. But this is not a good argument against rational limits on television and radio campaign spending applicable to all candidates.

A few critics of the bill Congress passed talk as if it would cut off all paid broadcasts for political purposes. Of course it would not. Rather, it prescribed a limit equal to seven cents per vote cast in the previous general election of \$20,000, whichever is greater. This is a fair and reasonable allowance. It would limit the presidential candidates to about \$5.1 million for radio and TV in 1972. But the bill would also repeal the equal-time provision of the present law

in regard to presidential contests so that free time could be granted for debates and other discussions of great public interest. It would also require broadcasters to give candidates favorable rates.

It is a quibble to say that the limit would be unfair because some candidates face stiff opposition and others none. The bill fixes a ceiling, not a requirement for TV spending. The idea that Congress might somehow adjust the spending limit in accord with the intensity of the competition is essentially absurd. No less specious, in our view, is the argument that Congress should not restrict TV and radio campaign spending unless the restrictions are applied to all other outlays designed to influence votes. Overall limits have failed in the past, and Congress has never devised any means of making them effective. Controls on the sale of broadcast time for political purposes can be readily enforced, and we see no reason why Congress should not start here where the excessive use of money in politics is most apparent.

In our view, the new Congress should undertake a general overhaul of the Corrupt Practices Act, but that is no argument for undoing what it has already done. As the American Association of Political Consultants noted the other day, the bill which the President vetoed is "an important first step toward reducing costs of campaigns and assuring an electoral system which guarantees that candidates will have equal access to the airwaves." The veto should be overridden.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Imprisoned Soviet Words

Which act takes more courage—to write critically in Soviet Russia or to defend another writer who has done just that, and then been officially condemned by the writers' union? The question is academic, for either action can lead to ridicule and imprisonment, yet there are men and women in the U.S.S.R. still willing to brave censure for their ideas and for free expression.

For the crime of "disseminating falsehoods derogatory to the Soviet state and social system," Andrei A. Amalrik and a co-defendant, Lev G. Ubov, have been sentenced to three years in prison. The prosecution based its case against Amalrik on the fact that he had written a book, "Will the Soviet Union Survive Until 1984?" and, among other charges, that he had given two interviews for American television.

In a stirring defense of novelist Alexander Solzhenitsyn, who has been attacked for winning the 1970 Nobel Prize in Literature,

Mstislav Rostropovich, the world-famous cellist, put his name on the line in an open letter to the editors of four Soviet newspapers. Rostropovich pointed out that Soviet censors have criticized musicians, writers and other artists for years—only to find their decisions reversed and works resurrected later. Of course, the open letter has not been read by readers of the Soviet press. It was not considered fit to print.

Will Rostropovich now, too, become an enemy of the state and his cello silenced? And will Solzhenitsyn be permitted to go to Stockholm to receive the Nobel Prize he so eminently deserved? These are questions that the artistic community, which knows no international boundaries, will watch with interest. For they go to the heart not only of literature and music but of the Soviet regime itself.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Luna-17 on the Moon

Soviet scientists have accomplished a considerable technical achievement in delivering a mobile vehicle to the moon and operating it there under control from earth. When Luna-16 landed on the lunar surface earlier this year, it procured and sent back to this planet some moon substance, the first to be procured by an unmanned apparatus. Considerable as that feat was, its potentiality was limited because the lunar material was procured at only one point and the amount sent back—roughly 3 1/3 ounces in weight—was so small. Now Luna-17 has demonstrated that the limitation of immobility can be overcome.

The increase in Soviet capabilities in lunar exploration demonstrated by Luna-16 and 17 comes at a time when the U.S. program for manned flights to the moon is being phased out. Apollo-14 is scheduled to blast

off from Cape Kennedy early next year, but even if this flight and the few other Apollo missions now left are successful, most of the moon will remain unexplored. Thus, the way is open for the Soviet Union—if it wishes to spend the necessary resources—to do the lion's share of the task with unmanned spacecraft, the future successors to Luna-16 and 17.

In a rational world, this task of lunar exploration would be taken on by an international agency using the resources and capabilities of all nations. But so far, unfortunately, the grandeur of the challenge has not elicited any far-sighted, statesmanlike response from the community of nations. Man is still a petty, earthbound creature with narrow, nationalistic horizons.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

The Disaster in Pakistan

The world, appalled, offers its profound sympathy to the victims, yet for the Pakistanis themselves and for the Indians too such a disaster has its message. It must remind them that they both have enemies far more terrible than each other: enemies against which they would be wise to combine, and to devote resources at present squandered on sterile, subcontinental strife or on preparations for it. In particular, adequate defenses for the Ganges Delta, which sprawls into both countries, cannot be constructed by either country alone or indeed by both unaided. India, to be sure, has problems enough of her own and no obvious surplus of capacity to solve them: yet a meaningful gesture now to her stricken sister might do much to assuage the pain of old wounds and

to open up the way to a more cooperative and fruitful future.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

Middle East Détente

The Middle East seems indeed to be slowly evolving toward a negotiation that will perhaps not bring the final peace that one could desire, but in any case an absence of war. It looks very much as if the idea that the war is impossible is gaining ground in the leaders' minds in Jerusalem, Cairo, and even in Damascus. The trend is clear even though the slightest incident might perhaps be enough to reverse it. The question is whether this fragile chance will be seized. It is to be hoped that the Americans and Soviets seriously apply themselves to this.

—From Les Echos (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 19, 1895

LONDON—Representatives of the World's Great Marriage Association, Ltd., appeared at Bow Street yesterday to answer charges of fraud preferred by Mr. Charles Otto, an electrician. Mr. Otto testified that he became a member of the association, and was then sent names of certain ladies. He wrote to one, but was never able to make her acquaintance, and evidence indicated that the name was fabricated.

Fifty Years Ago

November 19, 1920

MILWAUKEE—Two bottles of real beer—"the kind that made Milwaukee famous"—and a plate of pretzels were placed today in the Milwaukee public museum so as to provide posterity with first-hand evidence of the good old-fashioned days. Authorities of the museum figure that in a few years the display will have great "drawing power."



'Oh, Come Now! We're Middle-Class, Affluent, With Eight Kids—Of Course We Can Afford Food!'

Will the Democrats Be Generous?

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The mood in the Senate after the turmoil of the elections is more congenial than might have been expected. Both Vice-President Agnew and Sen. J. William Fulbright of Arkansas have noted a change for the better, so the transition to the second half of the 91st Congress in January may be orderly and fair.

This is important for the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, under Chairman Fulbright, may have to preside during the next two years over the peace settlement in Vietnam and a strategic arms agreement with the Soviet Union, and therefore the spirit and makeup of that committee will determine whether some kind of non-partisan foreign policy can be restored. The relations between the Fulbright committee and the administration declined seriously during the heat of the campaign. Though Fulbright's personal associations with Secretary of State Rogers and Secretary of Defense Laird have been friendly, Agnew argued for a Republican majority in the Senate in order to replace Fulbright with a Republican chairman of this key committee.

"I bear no grudge," Fulbright said when he returned to Capitol Hill the other day. "Nobody has ever taken me so seriously or given me so much free publicity as the Vice-President and Martha Mitchell."

Changes Necessary

Still, there will have to be changes in the makeup of the committees of the Senate, partly because the party ratio has changed from 57 Democrats and 43 Republicans before the election to 54 Democrats, 44 Republicans, one Independent (Harry Byrd Jr. of Virginia) and one Conservative (James Buckley of New York), and also partly because some members were defeated or retired.

This will give the Democrats, who have been complaining of a lack of generosity on the part of the Republicans, a chance to prove their own generosity in allocating one new seat to the Republicans on the Foreign Relations Committee. They are not bound to do so under the rules of the Senate and the new reorganization act that goes into effect in January. Each committee is supposed to reflect the overall ratio of Democrats to Republicans, as far as possible, but the Democratic Steering Committee, under Majority Leader Mike

Mansfield, could insist on adding Republicans to minor rather than major committees if it chose to take a narrow or partisan view of its responsibilities.

A strong case can be made, however, for increasing the Republican membership on the Foreign Relations Committee from six to seven and reducing the Democratic members from nine to eight. It is a stark, preponderantly favorable to Fulbright's views rather than the administration's.

Only Senators Gale McGee of Wyoming, Thomas J. Dodd of Connecticut, and John Sparkman of Alabama, all Democrats, and Karl E. Mundt of South Dakota, a Republican, could be counted on to argue the administration's case in the private councils of this powerful committee. Dodd was defeated, and Mundt is seriously ill.

Change Impending

So, in any event, the committee will be changed. The Republicans must replace Sen. John J. Williams of Delaware, who retired. They may have a second new member if Mundt cannot regain his health, and even a third one if the Democrats decide to make the gesture of reducing their present nine-six ratio to eight-seven.

Sen. Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, the minority leader, wants one of these seats, and will press for another Republican seat when he meets with Mansfield on the issue later in the year. But Mansfield will be under heavy pressure not to make the concession, for Senators Muskie of Maine, Kennedy of Massachusetts, McGovern of South Dakota—all presidential possibilities—and Senators Moss of Utah, Birch of Indiana, and Inouye of Hawaii are angling for the vacant seats.

It is not in the cards, however, that the balance of power will be changed in either the Foreign Relations or the Armed Services Committees of new men. The Foreign Relations Committee will still be headed by Fulbright on most issues, and the Armed Services Committee will still be with the administration and the Pentagon on most defense questions.

How the Democrats use their power in the Steering Committee to allocate seats is more symbolic than anything else, but this is not unimportant. Changing the key committees, even slightly, gives the

Democrats a chance to make a gesture and encourage a more cooperative spirit as the President goes into the critical phase of ending the war and trying to get the arms race under control.

The White House and the Foreign Relations Committee have been fusing at each other. The President complains that Fulbright has been carrying at him and hampering his peace efforts. Fulbright, on the other hand, claims that his inquiries at the State and Defense departments get little more than a curt acknowledgment that they have been received.

What the election has done is to give both sides a chance for a new beginning. The President cannot get the cooperation he wants by counting on what he calls his new "ideological majority" in the Senate, and the Democrats cannot influence the President by being ungenerous in the allocation of one or two seats on the major committees.

WASHINGTON.—Nothing seems quite so unrealistic to a reporter who has covered unconventional conflicts from Algeria to Vietnam than the present tendency to depict the spreading violence in the United States as the beginning of urban guerrilla warfare.

This is not to dismiss the growing waves of assassinations, bombings, arson, kidnappings and other forms of terrorism as trivial. On the contrary, the acts of violence that have occurred so far and the reactions they have provoked make it plain that a modern industrial system is highly vulnerable.

But the key question involved in assessing the future of a revolutionary movement is not whether it has the ability to destroy but whether it can develop into a dynamic force capable of mobilizing mass support. For unless it expands, a revolutionary movement is bound to wither away—even though it may leave a good deal of devastation in its wake.

Therefore, to interpret the current violence as a portent that some kind of revolution is coming, as both radicals and police often

to see foreign workers searched from head to toe while the passports of Americans and West Europeans are barely looked at.

JOEL KALPERIN, Lenzkirch, West Germany.

Delayed Dispatch

Claf Tellefson, who suggests in a New York Times article (Nov. 17) that a lever device was used in the construction of the pyramids, is not out of a scoop. Herodotus reports (fifth century B.C.) that he had been told while visiting Egypt that a lever had been used. He also said that he had been told that the pyramids were built from the top down—which makes sense in a certain technical manner—and also that the building materials were obtained by the daughter of a pharaoh who collected a stone from each of her lovers.

Secondly, according to I.E.S. Edwards in "The Pyramids of Egypt" (Pelican, page 271), the remains of ramps have been found at the pyramids of Meidum and Amenemes I at Lisht and at the mortuary temple of Mycerinus. Dr. Edwards, in his excellent book, describes other evidence of the use of ramps and the techniques believed to have been used in the construction of the pyramids.

It is my understanding that, contrary to Mr. Tellefson's view, a large work force was readily at hand, especially when the periodic inundation of the countryside by the Nile made agricultural activity impossible.

The last word on the pyramids should be left to Will Cuppy ("The Decline and Fall of Practically Everybody"): "The fact is that building a pyramid is fairly easy, aside from the lifting. You just pile up stones on receding layers, placing one layer carefully upon another and pretty soon you have a pyramid. You can't help it. And once it is up, it stays there." He adds in a footnote: "It probably could not fall down if it tried."

JAMES M. JOHNSON, Paris.

In the Middle East

Turning Off the Heat

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—The hero-worshippers who equated the death of Nasser with everything going smash in the Middle East should take a second look. For the area as a whole is, in fact, cooling off.

The internal political conditions for a partial settlement between Israel and the Arab states are on the way to being reached, and the reason is the absence of the disruptive personality who used to dominate the area.

While he lived, Nasser disturbed the Middle East in two ways. At home, his dreams of greatness required that the Egyptians be constantly wound up to a pitch of nationalistic fervor.

The claims staked for Egypt inevitably set other Arab regimes agog. To sustain their own leadership and power, they were obliged to out-Nasser Nasser.

Austerity Ends

But now Egypt is clearly easing off. The austerity measures introduced after the Six-Day War to keep the populace on its toes have been ended. The blackout is over, and prices on consumer goods have been cut. The regime itself is speaking out in calmer accents.

Premier Mahmoud Fawzi, for instance, recently gave the semi-official daily Al-Ahram an interview that stressed the needs of the "ordinary man" as against, one assumes, the requirements of the hero. "We must," Fawzi said, "exact a tremendous effort on the domestic side before things start looking up for us abroad."

Roughly the same message is conveyed by the Egyptian decision to start negotiations for a confederation with Libya and the Sudan. Nasser had long held off Libyan pressure for the tripartite scheme on the ground that it could achieve nothing real. The acceptance of the scheme now suggests that Egypt's new president, Anwar el-Sadat, is prepared to settle for the shadow rather than the substance of the domination his predecessor sought.

With Egypt not forcing the nationalistic pace, other Arab regimes

can also lay off a little. King Hussein has felt a distinctly milder Western government under Premier, Wasfi Tall.

Syria has curbed its extremist leadership used to contest Cairo's lead the Arab revolution: the real meaning of it by the military strong el-Assad to place under the noisy radical Premier Nureddin el-Mal, Gen. Sal Jadid, tread keeps up, Iraq: see a weakening of ideological nationalists.

Dayan's Lo. With the underlying push in the Arab world toward moderation, it can at last think such talking peace under the of the United Nations Gimmur Jarring. The logic of the recent dovish Defense Minister Mc-

"The war must be ended is only one way to do the dialogue with the and participate in talks." It is true that the d-

ister's remarks were ur what in a formal state whole Israeli cabinet, it seems to have a clear what the Israelis hav But General Dayan is Washington in the sec December. And the should at least yield how far the Israelis a to go in the matter of troops as part of a ge-

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incendiary politics of past. But Nasser's p-

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off it may be, is for the in years something tat gleam in the eye of th of state.

Blowing Up the Country

By Stanley Karnow

appear to be doing, is dangerously

romantic.

On the one hand, by suggesting that guerrillas can function effectively in American cities, the police are unwittingly lending credibility to the insurgents' view of themselves as potential Mao Tse-tungs and Che Gueveras and, as a consequence, obliquely encouraging them to intensify their violence.

At the same time, by asserting that a genuine "people's war" is plausible in the urban American context, the radicals are inviting police repression that threatens to weaken rather than increase whatever popularity they may hope to build up.

So if the police glorify the extremists, perhaps in order to justify their own crackdowns, the terrorists are guilty of what real revolutionaries from Marx to Mao would reject as adventurist anarchism—or what Lenin specifically labeled "left-wing infantism."

A symptom of the ignorance that blurs this issue is apparent in the fact that "The Battle of Algiers," the film portraying an episode in the Algerian nationalist struggle against the French, is widely regarded by radicals as well as law enforcement specialists as the moment as a guide to urban insur-

Nationalist Defeat

But as anyone who was there at the time knows, the actual battle of Algiers was a disastrous defeat for the nationalists—even though, it made a psychological impact on Paris intellectuals that had a long-range political effect.

For one thing, the Algiers district of Bab-el-Oued, a labyrinth far more secure than any U.S. ghetto, was still not an impenetrable guerrilla sanctuary.

During that period, moreover, the insurgents were unable to win decisive support from a local Algerian population that preferred to remain neutral in the face of French reprisals despite its sympathy for the nationalists.

Thus the real battle instead of serving as a urban guerrilla war, it as evidence that they operate against overth within the narrow limit

Vietnam Exa

The Viet Cong sn covered that terrorism and other Vietnamese counter-productive. By bitious 1968 Tet offensi rural attacks were c trigger urban uprisings a military operation.

Judging from history cessful guerrillas have who, in Maoist style, foundations in the cou patiently waited for t ripen and fall.

Accordingly, as Mao sized, the first duty of force is to carve out a base area such as his set up in northern Sha in the mid-1930s.

Moreover, he conceiv "Julianary war" as an a nonman in which insa late from an initial o phase into mobile an ventional warfare as of power on the battle their favor. But only mass support, he has the balance of power

Movements that ha less observed Mao's such as those in Vietna have survived. Those Malaysia, the Philipp where, unable to follow for one reason or anot forgotten.

Potential American g argue that, even wert they need not estat sanctuaries in North long as they can cre by blowing up the Monuments (R. 15 t though, that Commu have never taken over Mao merely chosen t banks of Shanghai.

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's July Moon Flight ve Man-Driven Vehicle

By Walter Sullivan

Nov. 18 (NYT).—Not at the earliest will deliver a wheel- moon, but unlike part of Luna-17, it is. Rovers of the Unit- be carried by all- sions that follow ight, scheduled for Jan. 31. Each will o, capable of car- ments a total of

hmen Get Terms as Algeria

a, Nov. 18 (AP).—thinal sentenced n to heavy jail rday for economic e threatening the of Algeria.

Dalmaks, alleged ring, was sentenced His brother-in-law, and Georges Vede) years each. All been planning to at the closed-door

n, working on Feb- arrested last Feb- ge cases have coln- nt French-Algerian

attached to the y in Algiers was nth allegedly in iving confidential an Algerian of- vo other French- een arrested thus ge charges.

as were recently n France for eco- ms are involved in lions involving the an oil, on which avily, and the Im- gerian wine into other commodities.

Rebuilt Jets ish Company

3 (AP).—The Swiss approved the pur- ditioned Hunter- n the Hawker Jet- itain.

initial sum of 13 (\$3.3 million) as a for the planes, eted to cost alto- 100 million francs.

The Hunter pur- gap measure while cides on a new fighter.

Zodiac Linked By Police to 2 More Cases

Unsolved '66 Death
Tied to '70 Attack

By Dave Smith

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 18.—Re- examination of the murder of a college coed in Riverside, Calif., four years ago strongly indicates that it was done by a crazed slayer who, after lying quiet for more than two years, embarked on another string of bizarre murders in the San Francisco Bay area and became known as the Zodiac Killer.

A similar case would place the Zodiac in Modesto, Calif., as recently as March 22, when he threatened to murder a pregnant San Bernardino, Calif., woman and her infant daughter. The woman escaped with her child after two terror-stricken hours in the man's car.

San Francisco police and state handwriting experts said the two cases could provide invaluable new clues to the identity of the Zodiac, who has so far boasted of 14 victims, although police have definitely attributed only five to the taunting killer.

The links were discovered by veteran crime reporter Paul Avery of the San Francisco Chronicle, who has covered the Zodiac case from the beginning and whose own life was threatened by the Zodiac in a Halloween card last month.

Mr. Avery, sorting through old records on the Zodiac case, came across communications more than a year old from Riverside police who noted a similarity between their unsolved murder and the Zodiac attack on a young couple at Lake Berryessa, Calif., in September, 1969.

In talks with a Riverside homicide detective, Capt. Irvin Cross, Mr. Avery learned that the killer of the coed had written two letters after the murder—one a type-written confession, the other a short note handwritten in printing bearing a striking resemblance to the Zodiac's style and signed "Z."

Handwriting expert Sherwood Morrill of the California Bureau of Criminal Investigation and Identification said a preliminary investigation of the handwriting indicated to him that there was "a high probability" that it was the Zodiac's writing.

© Los Angeles Times
Tehran Executes Five
TEHRAN, Iran, Nov. 18 (AP).—Five heroin and opium smugglers were executed today by firing squads in Tehran and Kermanshah. They were caught last February.



GUARDING THE PUB DOOR—British soldiers search the wreckage of a Belfast bar shattered by a bomb yesterday. One passerby was injured in the explosion, which blew in the door of a nearby Methodist church.

Bomb Destroys Bar in Belfast

BELFAST, Nov. 18 (AP).—A windows in more than 20 stores and 40 houses. Police and troops in the door of a Methodist church early today on Belfast's Crumlin Road, a trouble spot between feuding Protestants and Roman Catholics.

Authorities said that a girl was injured. The explosion shattered

Dogs Help Sniff Out Drugs At U.S. Marine Base in U.K.

LONDON, Nov. 18 (AP).—Specially trained Scotland Yard police dogs were enlisted to sniff out marijuana at a U.S. Marine barracks in London, a U.S. Navy spokesman disclosed today.

As a result, four enlisted men have been recommended for "administrative discharges" and five others for assignment to posts in the United States. No names were made public by the spokesman, but one man was identified as a 23-year-old corporal from New York who served in Vietnam.

A London newspaper quoted him as admitting he had smoked marijuana in Vietnam and saying, "Everybody does—including officers—but I've never touched it in Britain."

In Speech to Conservation Group Armstrong Urges Earth Be Saved From Man

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON, Nov. 18 (NYT).—Neil Armstrong, first man on the moon, described the earth today as an oasis of life in space that must be protected "from its own population."

The wielders of modern technology are not deliberately destructive of the earthly environment, he said, but they are as apathetic as most humans about the consequences of their actions. Now, they as others must be concerned.

Mr. Armstrong spoke at the World Wildlife Fund's second international congress. His tone of concern about the earth was mild compared with some of the statements heard by the assembled delegates.

"Gallop Degradation"
Dr. Luc Hoffmann, a French ecologist and vice-president of the Wildlife Fund, said the fund's study of governmental conservation programs led to "extremely pessimistic conclusions." Official efforts so far, he said, have produced only "insignificant patchwork" compared with the "galloping degradation" of the environment.

"We must all know," Dr. Hoffmann said, "that the resources of the biosphere are finite and cannot be increased." He questioned whether they could provide an adequate economic and aesthetic life even for the present world population of 3.5 billion.

Yet, the forecasts show world population increasing to 6 billion in the next 30 years. Dr. Hoffmann said. He called on all governments to undertake urgent population control programs.

"If it proves impossible to control population increase," he said, "the human race is doomed to early extinction."

Apert from the sheer struggle against numbers, Dr. Hoffmann said it was necessary for humans now to fight for preservation of all forms of life. Otherwise, he said, even if man survives, he will face a life without variety.

"We are here to fight for both quality and survival," Dr. Hoffmann said.

Conservation Expenditure
He chided European countries for their low level of conservation expenditure compared with the United States. Federal spending on parks and recreational areas in the United States, he said, is 35 times the per capita level in Britain or France.

unimportant," he said. "Paradoxically, the opposite conclusion has been reached by each of the individuals who has had the opportunity to share that view."

"We have all been struck by the simile to an oasis or an island. More importantly, it is the only island that we know is a suitable home for man."

"The importance of protecting and saving that home has never been felt more strongly. Protection seems most required, however, not from foreign aggressors or natural calamity, but from its own population."

"Pollster Shall Pay"
Peter Walker, the new British Minister for the Environment,

emphasized in his speech this country's firm policy that "the polluter shall pay."

For example, he noted that the huge oil tanker which recently ran aground in the English Channel, the Pacific Glory, had been towed away only after its owners were legally bound to cover all costs of fighting any pollution.

"The cost of pollution must be met in future by the commercial interests that cause it," Mr. Walker said.

Among resolutions passed at the conference was one calling on women to renounce the use of clothes or any products made from the skins of endangered animal species.

Media Accused of 'Hysteria' On Impact of Nuclear Plants

By E. W. Kenworthy

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (NYT).—A spokesman for the atomic power industry contends that conservation societies, the press and a number of politicians are guilty of "an inexcusable amount of exaggeration" about the environmental impact of nuclear plants.

Sherman R. Knapp, president of the Atomic Industrial Forum, Inc., told the organization's annual conference here Monday that he was puzzled by the "sudden hysteria" over the environmental effects of nuclear power plants.

The critics of nuclear power development, Mr. Knapp said, had not only "grossly over-simplified" complex problems but had shown "a shocking lack of perspective about the various alternatives [to nuclear power] and their effects."

Mr. Knapp, executive chairman of Northeast Utilities and chairman of the Connecticut Yankee Atomic Power Company, acknowledged that "there is an environmental crisis and the national interest is overdue."

It is true, he said, that "air and water and trees are no longer sufficient to support our society."

But, he added, what environmentalists, politicians and the press do not seem to realize is that electricity, which is basic to the existence of 200 million Americans, must also be considered a natural resource.

Finally, he said, the "least detrimental" source of electricity is nuclear power.

Mr. Knapp also expressed concern that environmental groups would seriously delay nuclear power growth by legal "harassment," to which, he said, the Atomic Energy Commission's licensing procedures were "helplessly vulnerable."

He said that the Northern States Power Company's nuclear plant at Monticello, Minn., had been delayed for months "as local professors and conservationists battle it in drawn-out AEC hearings and ultimately in the federal district court."

And in Michigan, he said, the Palisades plant had been delayed for five months at a cost of nearly \$15 million by similar legal proceedings.

However, in a panel discussion later, George F. Trowbridge, a Washington lawyer specializing in legal problems connected with nuclear power plants, expressed a somewhat different view. He said that litigation must be expected from those groups that believed the AEC should give more attention to environmental concerns. These groups are resorting to litigation, he said, because they have lost confidence in administrative agencies to give adequate protection to the environment.

Montgomery Turns 83
LONDON, Nov. 18 (UPI).—Viscount Bernard Law Montgomery of Alamein marked his 83d birthday yesterday without fanfare. "I have everything I want—I'm very happy," Field Marshal Montgomery said.

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Disquiet Grows

Currencies at Ceilings
Fresh Flurries on Market

By Clyde H. Farnsworth
NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (NYT).—Fresh European currencies will continue being heavy buyers in the massive international dollar market.
West German currency reserves now stand at around \$13 billion, or at the level they were 13 months ago when the mark parity was adjusted upwards. Germany's trading surplus is now just as fat as it was last year.
But the problems do not simply lie with the Germans. France now has a comfortable trading surplus, following its devaluation a few months before the Germans revalued. It has built up its gold and dollar reserves to more than \$4 billion, has paid off all short-term debt and has written down obligations to the International Monetary Fund to \$735 million.
The Dutch and the Belgians also have a comfortable external position.
All of the countries are fighting inflation of a more severe type than now exists in the United States.
Some \$5 billion has flowed into Germany this year, much of it reflecting American bank repayments on the high-cost Euro-dollar borrowing during the U.S. liquidity squeeze.
The dollar outflows to Europe have been calculated at \$2 billion each in the second and third quarters of this year.
The new level of 6 1/2 percent money market rate, well over the going 5 percent and longer of the market, which means banks and corpo-

Lead-in-Gasoline Tax
Congressional Disfavor

By William D. Smith
NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (NYT).—The House of Representatives today voted to reject a bill that would impose a tax on lead in gasoline.
The bill, which would have imposed a tax on lead in gasoline, was introduced by Rep. Charles Stenholm, D-Okla., and was sponsored by the House Energy and Commerce Committee.
The bill would have imposed a tax on lead in gasoline, which would have been used to pay for the construction of new highways.
The bill was rejected by a vote of 217 to 215.
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Pilkington Bros.
Set to Go Public

LONDON, Nov. 18 (UPI).—Pilkington Brothers, Britain's largest private company, is soon to go public, chairman Lord Pilkington said today.
The 144-year-old concern, which invented the revolutionary "float" technique for glassmaking, is owned by about 300 people closely connected with the founding family.
Lord Pilkington declined to give a date when shares would be offered to outside investors. Pilkington's 25,000 workers and 10,000 pensioners are to be offered 10 percent of the issue.
Merchant bankers J. Henry Schroder Wagg said underwriting had been completed of an offer of 5.7 million of £1 (\$2.40) ordinary shares at 34 shillings (4.08) a share.

Steelworkers
Set Outline of '71 Demands

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 18 (AP).—The United Steelworkers unveiled their 1971 contract demands today.
Union president L.W. Abel said "the attitude and frame of mind of our wage policy committee indicate that they would strike to gain the equity they feel they have lost these past three years."
Among the main issues up for negotiation next year, he said, are a "very substantial" wage increase, an improvement in the pension program, improved insurance, a two-week vacation shutdown each summer, and reduction in the work week from five to four days.
Mr. Abel declined to elaborate on the "substantial wage increase," saying that it would vary from industry to industry.
He also said the union would press diligently for a cost of living clause in 1971 and as a result the membership has suffered.
Asked whether he thought the package inflationary, Mr. Abel said: "The steelworkers did not cause inflation—we have been the victims of it."
Stans Warns
NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (Reuters).—Commerce Secretary Maurice H. Stans said today the economy may have entered a cycle of wage increases which could be more costly than they were beneficial.
In a prepared speech to the American Petroleum Institute, he said that "if wage increases are to avoid unduly pushing prices upward, then these increases must be less, rather than more, each year."
But he also noted that wage increases were only one of several inflationary pressures still being exerted on the U.S. economy.

Haack Blasts Industry 'Gimmickry'

By Philip Greer
NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (NYT).—The president of the New York Stock Exchange blasted members of his own industry for "blatant gimmickry" and called for sweeping changes to prevent the "fragmentation" of the securities markets.
In a speech to the Economic Club of New York last night, Robert W. Haack—who emphasized that he was speaking only as an individual—broke sharply with the Wall Street "party line." Brokers, plagued recently by a wave of failures, have insisted that they need higher commission rates, a prohibition on mutual funds and other institutions joining the exchange and a government-backed insurance program to protect investors.
Mr. Haack, however, called for:
• A complete overhaul of the exchange's rules and regulations governing board and its voting procedures to make it "responsive to the needs of the public and the membership."
• Elimination of reciprocal trade practices, which he called "mazes of blatant gimmickry."
• Eventual elimination of fixed commission rates on all transactions, starting with a limited test "for a specified trial period" on large trades by institutions.
• "Unbundling" of brokerage charges so that investors would not pay for services they do not use, and an intensive study to provide exchange access to non-member brokers.
• Corrections in "the disparity of regulation of securities markets in the United States."
Mr. Haack's speech is certain to cause a storm in Wall Street. Some observers feel, in fact, that it may lead to a call for his resignation.
But sources close to the NYSE president said the speech reflects strong convictions which have been developing for some time and which Mr. Haack felt had to be brought into the open for the good of the securities industry.
Fragmentation Described
In the speech—which he wrote himself—Mr. Haack said, "It is an unusual and interesting phenomenon that the market with the greatest capital and the most impressive record for depth and liquidity should find itself being fragmented."
The fragmentation, he said, has been accomplished through the use of regional stock exchanges and the "third market"—over-the-counter dealers who trade in NYSE-listed stocks. In 1967, he said, these areas accounted for just over 10 percent of all trading in NYSE stocks. Today, they account for almost 30 percent. "The fact is that most business is taken to the regional exchanges by our own members," he said.
Mr. Haack said that "in the main, [the regional exchanges] success has been predicated on their willingness to adopt less rigid rules concerning institutional membership and/or to engage in reciprocity.... These marketplaces, with little or no depth or liquidity, have become nothing more than rebate mechanisms to get commissions to those who do not qualify or to return them to institutions."
The NYSE banned reciprocal practices and commission-splitting in December, 1968.
"Disparity of Regulation" Hit
The fragmentation process has been accelerated by, among other factors, "the disparity of regulation," Mr. Haack said.
"It is self-defeating regulation to



Robert W. Haack

Goldman, Sachs Suit Raises
Question of Dealer Liability

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (AP).—Goldman, Sachs & Co. has been sued for more than \$22 million by an action charging the big securities firm with false statements in the sale of commercial paper of giant Penn Central Transportation Co.
Penn Central defaulted on its commercial paper last June when it filed for reorganization under the federal bankruptcy laws.
In the complaint filed, a copy of which was recently obtained, four plaintiffs charged that Goldman, Sachs had made "promises and representations as to the future of Penn Central which were beyond reasonable expectation and unwarranted by existing circumstances" as well as "representations or statements which were false."
Plaintiffs Named
The plaintiffs are Fundamental Investors, a \$1 billion mutual fund; C.R. Anthony Co., an Oklahoma City retailer; Welch Foods, producer of grape juice; and Younker Brothers, Inc., a Des Moines, Iowa, retailer.
The fund holds \$20 million of Penn Central paper; C.R. Anthony reportedly has \$1.5 million; Welch, \$1 million; and Younker, \$500,000.
The basic issue is this: To what extent are commercial-paper dealers, who have placed about \$13 billion of total paper outstanding, responsible should one of the companies whose notes they are handling get into financial trouble.
If Goldman, Sachs should eventually be found to be liable, this could greatly complicate the smooth marketing of commercial paper, since a relatively small number of paper dealers could be exposed to huge contingent liabilities.

Broad Decline in N.Y.
Puts Dow Down by 6.23

By Leonard Shnare
NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (NYT).—After two days of fractional gains, prices on the New York Stock Exchange dropped sharply today with prices closing at the low-water mark of the trading session.
As volume continued at the light levels of the first two days this week, almost three times as many issues declined as advanced on the Big Board and only seven common stocks registered gains of a point or more.
The Dow Jones industrial index wound up at 754.24, down 6.23, after backing and filling all day.
Analysts attributed part of the market weakness to a sense of disappointment among traders that an attempt at an early rally yesterday was unsuccessful. In addition, they cited the announcement after yesterday's close of the significant 2.3 percent decline in the October industrial production index—the biggest drop in this key indicator in 11 years.
Volume Up
Turnover amounted to 9.85 million shares, compared with 9.45 million the previous day. With many institutions sitting on the sidelines, the number of big block transactions was cut to 45 from 63 yesterday.
Only two of the 15 most active issues, Southern Company and General Electric, managed to finish the day on the up side, but with the barest gains of 1.8 and 21 1/2 respectively.
Natamox was the most actively traded issue, with 180,000 shares changing hands, and closed at 41 1/2, off 3 1/2. The company announced yesterday the completion of tests at an exploration well offshore Indonesia but added that mechanical problems prevented a definitive assessment.
Goodrich Drops
Goodrich, another issue on this list, also was a big loser with a 3 1/8 drop to 24 1/4. Yesterday, the giant tire and rubber company cut its dividend by almost 50 percent.
Virtually all of the major industry groups showed losses today. However, gold issues moved against the general market trend, with American Research and Development, down 1 1/4 to 45 3/4; Burroughs, off 1 1/4 to 101 3/8; National Cash Register, down 1 1/4 to 32; and Memorex, off 1 1/8 to 70 7/8.
Despite the statement yesterday by Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird that the Nixon administration would seek an increase in the defense budget in 1971, aerospace defense issues were mixed. Increases were noted by General Dynamics, Grumman and Martin Marietta, while McDonnell Douglas, Boeing, Lockheed and United Aircraft sold off.

Company Reports			
Ampex Corp.		Lerner Stores	
1970	1969	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)...	74.4 50.7	Revenue (millions)...	82.2 51.7
Profits (millions)...	0.86 4.33	Profits (millions)...	3.57 3.27
Per Share	0.04 0.40	Per Share	0.85 0.70
First Half		Nine Months	
Revenue (millions)...	139.0 149.3	Revenue (millions)...	241.3 224.3
Profits (millions)...	1.38 7.43	Profits (millions)...	7.12 6.93
Per Share	0.13 0.89	Per Share	1.69 1.64
American Export Industries		Lucky Stores	
1970	1969	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)...	0.86 2.85	Revenue (millions)...	371.2 313.9
Profits (millions)...	0.07 0.51	Profits (millions)...	6.65 4.99
Per Share	0.07 0.51	Per Share	0.44 0.41
Blue Bell Inc.		Nina Men's	
1970	1969	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)...	76.7 61.8	Revenue (millions)...	1,078.4 908.7
Profits (millions)...	3.21 2.56	Profits (millions)...	15.82 13.09
Per Share	1.29 1.06	Per Share	1.25 1.09
First Quarter		Norris Industries	
Revenue (millions)...	238.8 202.7	Revenue (millions)...	61.7 65.9
Profits (millions)...	8.62 7.92	Profits (millions)...	2.75 3.08
Per Share	3.81 3.13	Per Share	0.63 0.73

in America, EEC Talk of New Ties

hard Norton-Taylor
L.S., Nov. 18 (UPI).—The European Economic Community is taking concerted action to reduce its economic dependence on the U.S.
The shift, the European Executive Council said today, is the result of the EEC's trade relations with the United States. One indication of this will be light EEC foreign minister expected to give on Monday negotiations with Europe's main trading partner, the United States.
The European Executive Council today, Gato Plaza, general of the Organization of American States, said that Latin American nations were above to increase their "economic dependence" with the U.S. but not want exclusively themselves to their own.
Culture Emphasis
Closely on the heels of the Jaramillo, Co-ordinator for Economic and President of the Latin American Commission (which includes Chile, Colombia, Peru, and Peru), Mr. Plaza said that Latin American nations were above to increase their "economic dependence" with the U.S. but not want exclusively themselves to their own.
All countries would benefit from any tariff cutting or other advantages involved in the arrangement, although the individual products affected would be of special interest to South America. Market officials are keen to point out that the EEC has a trade deficit of \$589 million with Central and South America.
Common Market proposals for a South American-European trade pact include acceleration of Kennedy Round tariff cuts—especially for transformed agricultural exports from South America; extension of generalized preferences in the framework of the existing United Nations-backed scheme; coordination of financial and technical aid from the six market countries; guarantees for private investments; and extended spheres of activity for the EEC's European Investment Bank.
Safe Car Search Set
TOKYO, Nov. 18 (Reuters).—The United States and Japan today signed an agreement under which they will cooperate in developing an experimental safety car. The United States will concentrate on developing a large car in the 5,000 pound class and Japan one in the 3,000 pound class.
Du Pont Hurt by GM
WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 18 (AP).—Fourth-quarter sales and earnings of E.I. du Pont will be significantly reduced from the previous year by the recent strike against General Motors, the company treasurer, Ralph B. Cole, said yesterday. The strike will reduce sales by roughly \$30 million and earnings by something on the order of 15 cents a share, he said.



Gato Plaza

Factory Orders
Climb in Britain

LONDON, Nov. 18 (UPI).—Factory output moved higher in Britain in September, official figures showed today.
The index for industrial production rose to 124.9 from 124.2 in August. For manufacturing industries alone, the index climbed to 128.3 from 127.5, the Central Statistical Office said. The base year 1968 equals 100.
Over the July-September period total production was 0.8 percent higher than in the previous three months.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of people aged 65 and over is expected to increase from 200 million to 400 million. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are illiterate has increased from 1.2 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of illiterate people in the world is expected to increase to 1.7 billion by the year 2015. The number of illiterate people in the world is expected to increase to 1.7 billion by the year 2015.

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 277: 1025-1030, 1997.

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American Stock Exchange Trading

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Permission to deal in and quotation for the Bonds has been granted by the Commission of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

5, Nov. 18. — Cash

May	79.75	80.00	79.75	80.40	79.50
Jun	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	79.75
Jul	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	79.75
Aug	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	79.75
Sep	78.00	78.00	77.80	77.75	77.50
Oct	75.00	75.00	74.00	74.15	87.60

SILVER					
Nov	1.728	1.728	1.740	1.740	1.728
Dec	1.728	1.728	1.740	1.740	1.728
Jan	1.728	1.728	1.740	1.740	1.728
Feb	1.728	1.728	1.740	1.740	1.728
Mar	1.728	1.728	1.740	1.740	1.728
Apr	1.728	1.728	1.740	1.740	1.728
May	1.728	1.728	1.740	1.740	1.728
Jun	1.728	1.728	1.740	1.740	1.728
Jul	1.728	1.728	1.740	1.740	1.728
Aug	1.728	1.728	1.740	1.740	1.728
Sep	1.728	1.728	1.740	1.740	1.728
Oct	1.728	1.728	1.740	1.740	1.728

LIVE BEEF CATTLE					
Nov	1.728	1.728	1.740	1.740	1.728
Dec	1.728	1.728	1.740	1.740	1.728
Jan	1.728	1.728	1.740	1.740	1.728
Feb	1.728	1.728	1.740	1.740	1.728
Mar	1.728	1.728	1.740	1.740	1.728
Apr	1.728	1.728	1.740	1.740	1.728
May	1.728	1.728	1.740	1.740	1.728
Jun	1.728	1.728	1.740	1.740	1.728
Jul	1.728	1.728	1.740	1.740	1.728
Aug	1.728	1.728	1.740	1.740	1.728
Sep	1.728	1.728	1.740	1.740	1.728
Oct	1.728	1.728	1.740	1.740	1.728

'72 80.78.	Dec	33.10	28.17	28.07	38.12	28.00
(concentrated):	Feb	28.50	28.55	30.47	28.50	29.42
March '77	Apr	29.27	29.30	29.25	29.27	29.20

[illegible]

quires re-insurers for

guarantee of investment
and principal

Box D 2,202, Newark, N.J.

PEANUTS



B.C.



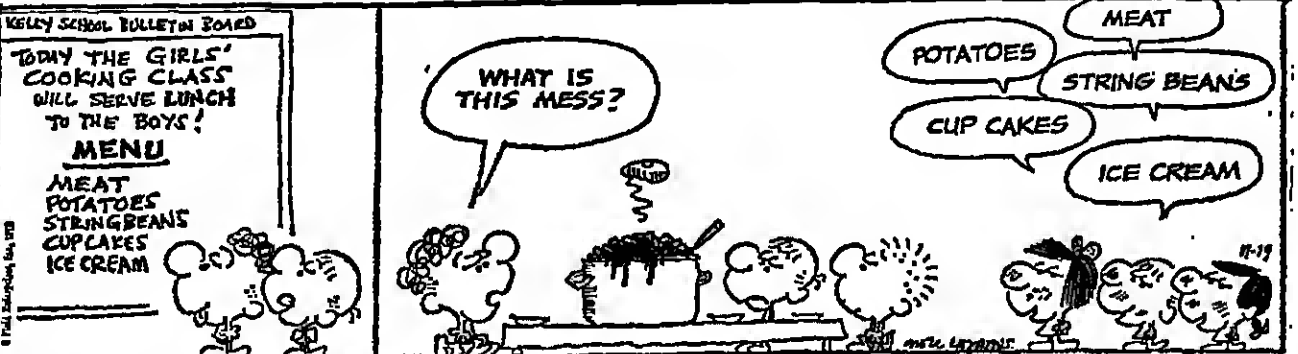
KIL ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



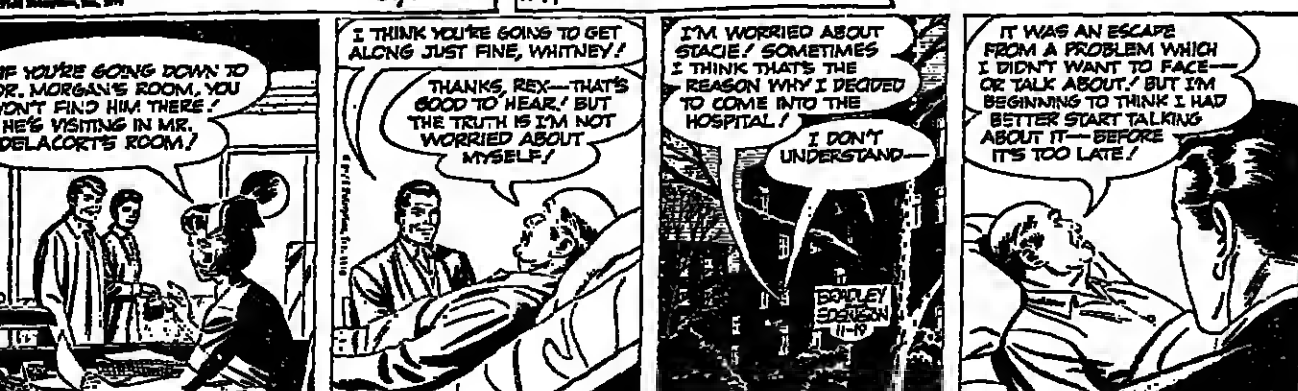
BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD OF ID



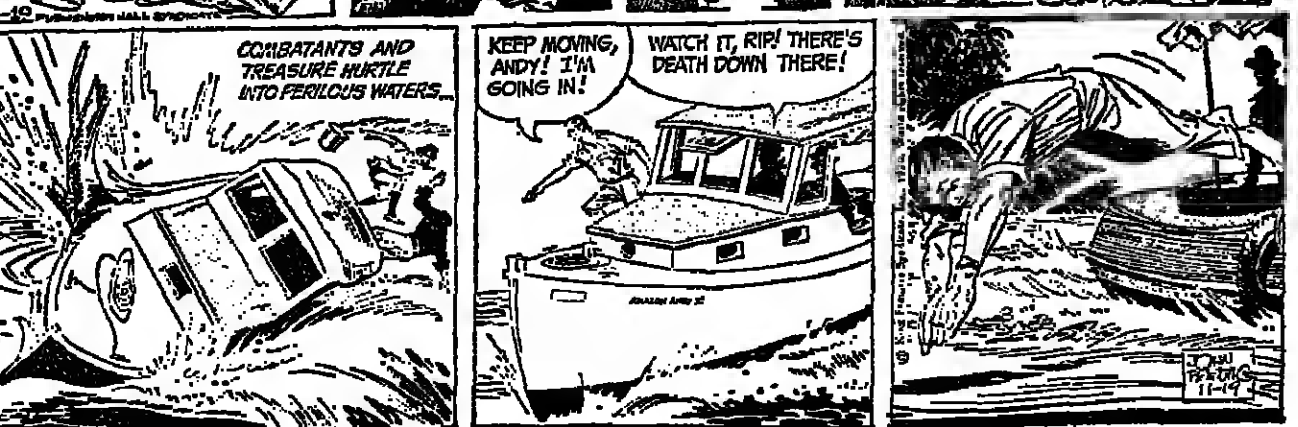
REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

North and South reached the normal no-trump game track after North had opened one diamond and rebid two clubs. His belated heart bid on the next round pinpointed his singleton ace appeared in the dummy. South surely held Q x x to justify his final bid.

As South was an expert whose bidding could be relied on, East was able to form a good picture of the spade distribution when the ten was led and the singleton ace appeared in the dummy. South surely held Q x x to justify his final bid.

East therefore refrained from the common play of the eight on the first trick, knowing that more spade leads would be to South's advantage. After winning with the ace in dummy South led a low diamond and East made his first ducking play in an obvious second-hand low situation.

South won with the diamond queen and led a club to the ace. He followed with a club from dummy and misguessed by playing the queen from his hand.

West was in some difficulty when he won with the club king. A lead in either red suit

Solution to Previous Puzzle

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TILMI

USCOT

DEKBE

EDGERD

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumble: JETTY AGATE RELISH WEAPON. Answer: What one lovebird called the other—'TWEETHEART'.

BOOKS

MARY

By Vladimir Nabokov. Translated by Michael Glenny in collaboration with the author. McGraw-Hill. 114 pp. \$5.95.

Reviewed by Paul Fussell

NINETEEN twenty-six was a great year for modern writing. That year you could read Hemingway's "The Sun Also Rises," Faulkner's "The Sound and the Fury," Fitzgerald's "The Great Gatsby," Lawrence's "The Plumed Serpent," and Ford Madox Ford's "A Man Could Stand Up." But unless you lived in Berlin and made a habit of reading first novels written in Russian, you were likely to miss the debut of another modern master. In 1926 Vladimir Nabokov was a little, dark-browed, handsome, alarmingly young Russian émigré, and that year his first short novel, "Invitation to a Beheading," was brought out largely for a Russian émigré audience by a German publisher. It has now been reissued, re-titled "Mary," and translated by Michael Glenny in collaboration with the author.

It is best to admit at once that "Mary" lacks the brilliance, the control, the outrageous plausibility, and the supreme sophistication of "Invitation to a Beheading." But it is still a good book full of nice touches, and if its main appeal lies in its hints of later Nabokovian themes, it has a charm of its own, no less compelling for being small and quiet. If "Invitation to a Beheading" is rendered in glorious technicolor, "Mary" is done in black and white, a scheme appropriate to the émigré speaker who is at once its player and its audience.

In "Mary," which seems sometimes more autobiographical even than "Invitation to a Beheading," Nabokov projects himself as Ganin, a spirited young anti-revolutionary officer, now exiled to a farcical Berlin pension "both Russian and many." Except for a new title work as a movie extra from time to time, an appropriate calling for a "shade"—his main occupation is rumination on the delicious past. He recalls especially his first love affair, an idyllic moment with Mary conducted amidst upper-class pastoral trappings in the Old Country. To our horror and amusement, we find that this delightful girl has subsequently married one of the sadder sacks now living in Ganin's own Berlin pension, and that she is leaving Russia to rejoin her lost husband in a week's time.

The action of "Mary" is Ganin's confrontation of this ghostly, trunk, and suggestive fact. Shall he meet her secretly at the station before her husband has access to her? To do this would be tantamount to recovering something of the past and redeeming defeat and sorrow; it would be to force memory to speak in audible tones. And it would have the additional advantage of offering insult to Mary's complacent husband.

After meditating on the possibilities, which gives him a chance to live over the luscious details of his affair with Mary, Ganin at the very last moment decides not to go. Instead of meeting Mary, he flees Berlin and the boardinghouse ("the house of ghosts") for Provence and the sea and for a life in which memory will be less urgent and destructive.

Like many first novels of the twenties, it's very largely an implicit confession of self-indulgence, not of sexual or

Best Sellers

The New York Times

This analysis is based on reports obtained from more than 135 bookstores in 64 communities of the United States. The figures in the right-hand column do not necessarily represent consecutive appearances.

Week	Last Week	Week on List
1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9
10	11	12
13	14	15
16	17	18
19	20	21
22	23	24
25	26	27
28	29	30
31	32	33
34	35	36
37	38	39
40	41	42
43	44	45
46	47	48
49	50	51
52	53	54
55	56	57
58	59	60
61	62	63

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

- ACROSS
- 1 Certain households
 - 7 Chess pieces
 - 14 Hangar-on
 - 15 Artistic abode
 - 16 Farm assets
 - 17 Cat
 - 18 Empty
 - 19 Heating vessels
 - 21 Move with care
 - 22 Be situated
 - 23 Slippery one
 - 24 Inside info
 - 25 Directed
 - 27 Indignation
 - 28 Field of snow
 - 30 Candidate's plea
 - 32 Pupils' need
 - 34 "Therapy" hangs a
 - 35 Plant disease
 - 36 Quiver clap
 - 37 Dixie river
 - 42 Black
 - 43 Ancient city
 - 45 Hollywood name
 - 47 Seize
 - 48 Math process
 - 49 Umbrella part
 - 50 Power source
 - 52 Hinder
 - 54 — clocks
 - 55 Sun porches
 - 57 Insignificant
 - 59 Handbag décor
 - 60 Rival
 - 61 What a chef does
 - 62 Earth goddess
 - 10 Payne subject
 - 11 Acid salts
 - 12 Inert
 - 13 More excessive
 - 14 Acclaims
 - 20 Adroit
 - 26 Wyoming range
 - 27 Whip marks
 - 28 Virile guy
 - 29 African area
 - 31 Tai tribesman
 - 33 Ahuride
 - 35 Europeans
 - 36 Beginning
 - 37 Calif. seafood
 - 38 Flowering plant
 - 39 Mine passage
 - 40 Nautical, old style
 - 41 Vivacious
 - 44 Goals
 - 46 White poplar
 - 51 Popular pets
 - 52 Trumpet call
 - 53 Tourist mecca
 - 54 Roofing material
 - 56 River: Sp.
 - 58 Silent

